

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4596.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENCE.
Including SUPPLEMENT.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

Educational.

THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
John Carpenter Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Established by the Corporation of London.
Principal: **ANDREW RONALD.**
COMPLETE MUSICAL EDUCATION at an inclusive fee.
PRIVATE LESSONS are given in all Musical subjects, and STAGE
TRAINING in Elocution, Gesture, Stage Dancing, Fencing, and
OPERA. WEEKLY ORCHESTRAL PRACTICES ARE CON-
DUCTED BY THE PRINCIPAL. Prospectus and Syllabus of Local
Centres and Local Schools Examinations (open to general public) free.
HALF-TERM EXAM. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.
Tel. Central 4489. H. SAXE WINDHAM, Secretary.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Senate is about to
proceed to elect an **EXTERNAL EXAMINER IN THEOLOGY**
with special reference to Historical and Philosophical Theology, for
the B.D. Examinations, Pass and Honours, of the year 1916.
The remuneration will be 30*l.* together with a fee of 5*l.* for
attendance at meetings.
Candidates must send in their names to the External Registrar,
with any attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable,
on or before **SATURDAY, December 4.** (It is particularly desired by
the Senate that no application of any kind be made to its individual
Members.)
If testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should be
sent. Original testimonials should not be forwarded in any case.
GEO. F. GOODCHILD, External Registrar.
University of London, South Kensington,
November, 1915.

BROMLEY (KENT) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library Committee invite applications for the post of **FIRST
ASSISTANT (Female)**. Commencing salary 50*l.* per annum. Candi-
dates must have had previous experience in Public Library work.
Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied
by copies of two testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later
than **WEDNESDAY** next, December 1.
H. ALBERTON, Librarian.

A LADY CLERK WANTED in the ADVT.

A DEPT. of a PUBLISHER'S OFFICE. Preference given to
one accustomed to preparing copy and correcting proofs.—Apply by
letter, stating age, salary required, and qualifications, Box No. 2136,
Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

WELL-EDUCATED ENGLISH WOMAN
with many years' Continental experience seeks post as
MANAGERESS.—Reply by letter, G. STUART TIDEL, care of
70, Knightsbridge, E.W.

DRAWING MASTER (Modelling, Painting,
and Design), age 27, ineligible for military service, has taught
in School of Art, Teachers' Certificate (S.E.), and medals. DESIRES
ENGAGEMENT in Secondary or Art School.—Reply Box 2135,
Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

EXPERIENCED BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANT
(ineligible) desires ENGAGEMENT. Many years with large
West-End House, and having a thoroughly good knowledge of the
trade, or would undertake the Arranging, Cataloguing, and Manage-
ment of Libraries.—Box 2137, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings,
Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE of every description
by an Expert. Fiction, Technical Works, Clerical, and other
MSs. prepared for publication. No preliminary fees.—**CHARLES A.
PLATT**, 29, Stapleton Road, N.W.

GENTLEMAN, having exceptional opportunities
for BOOK PUBLISHING, wishes to hear of one or more who
would join him with a small amount of capital.—Apply Box 2120,
Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

KENTISH MS. WILLS OF COMMISSARY
COURT OF CANTERBURY, 1481-1781. A Transcript, with
Index of Testators. 6 vols. 4to, newly bound, quarter red morocco,
yellow edges, price 5*l.* 5*s.*—W. L. KING, Paddock Wood, Kent.

FOR SALE, first 5 vols Times History of the
War; Economic Journal; Economic Review, 1910 to 1914, all
bound. Statistical Journal, 1915; Economic Journal, 3 parts, 1915;
Hibbert Journal, No. 27 to 28. Athenæum, No. 4419 to 4502, all
unbound. All lots in excellent condition. Write best cash offer or
exchange to Box 2118, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Sales by Auction.

The Library of the late Prof. INGRAM BYWATER
(remaining portion)—Incunabula and Rare Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by
AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on
THURSDAY, December 3, at 1 o'clock, the remaining portion of the
LIBRARY of the late Prof. INGRAM BYWATER, M.A. Oxon., com-
prising Sixteenth-Century Editions of the Classics—Issues from the
Aldine Press—Writings of the Humanists—Holland's Play, with
Arms of Queen Elizabeth—Plays by Marlowe and Tournear—Examples
of Fine Bindings, &c. Also OTHER PROPERTIES, comprising
Incunabula and Books with Woodcuts—Rare sixteenth-century
English Books—Valuable Bibliographical Works—Editions of the
English Classics, &c.
To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Law Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by
AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on
FRIDAY, December 3, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, from
the Libraries of the late Judge WIGMAN WOOD and SEWARD
BRICE, E.C. Ac., including a Set of the Law Reports from 1883 to
1911—Sets of the Law Journal Reports, Law Times Reports, and the
Times Law Reports—Howell's State Trials, 24 vols.—A Collection of
Treatises on the Property of the late Lord Justice KENNEDY—Text-books,
&c.; also Bookcases, Writing Tables, and other Office Furniture.
To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Mezzotint and other Engravings and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, and
HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13,
Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY,**
December 1, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ETCHINGS,
DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS in Mezzotint, Stipple, and Line.
Engravings from Turner's Liber Studiorum, &c., the Property of
Mrs. RUMBOLD, the late Mr. THOMAS WAY, the late Miss ANNE
ISOBEL WALCOT, and Admiral Sir W. H. FAWCER, G.C.B.
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Books, Drawings, Autograph Letters, and Theatrical Relics.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, and
HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13,
Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on **FRIDAY, December 3**, at
1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS, DRAWINGS, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS,
and THEATRICAL RELICS, comprising the Property of the late
Mr. JAMES FERNANDEZ, the late Mrs. BERNARD BEER,
the late Mr. JOSEPH SWAIN, the well-known engraver, and the
Property of the late Sir JOHN TENNIEL, including original draw-
ings by him for cartoons in Punch.
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

STEVENS' AUCTION ROOMS.

Established 1760.

Important Sale of Curios.

TUESDAY, November 30.

An interesting COLLECTION of NATIVE
CURIOS and WEAPONS from the Balak and Dyak Tribes—Speci-
mens from New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. Rare Specimens from
the Congo, New Guinea, Tibet, China and Japan, &c.—Also Ancient
Manuscripts from Central Asia—Roman Glass, &c.
Mr. J. C. STEVENS will SELL the above by AUCTION, at his
Rooms, 13, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.
On view day prior from 10 until 5 o'clock, and morning of Sale until
12 o'clock. Catalogues on application.

Type-Writing, &c.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS.

TYPE-WRITTEN WITH COMPLETE ACCURACY.

Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed.

References to well-known Writers.

M. STUART, The Croft, Bellingdon Road, Chessham, Bucks.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

TYPE-WRITING by Woman Graduate (Classical
Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London).
Research, Revision, Short-hand.—Miss A. M. CATCHPOLE, M.A.
1, Lincolns' Road, Lewisham, S.E. formerly CAMBRIDGE TYPE-
WRITING OFFICE.—Tele: Lee Green 1075.

AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING of
every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-
hand Tripos provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—
METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE, 27, Chancery Lane, Tel.
Central 1568.

AUTHORS' MSS., PLAYS, LECTURES, &c.,
intelligently TYPE-WRITTEN. Research at British Museum,
&c. Indexing. Clerical assistance of every kind.—Miss TAPP,
Rosebank, Great Elms Road, Bromley, Kent.

SIKES & SIKES, Type-writing Offices, "223A,"
Hammersmith Road, W.—Authors' MSS.; Plays and Actors'
Parts; Legal, General, and Commercial Documents; Type-written
Folios and Letters; Lessons. References. Established 1859.

LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, and all kinds of
TYPEWRITING executed with care and expedition. Transla-
tions. Good testimonials.—Mrs. FOWLER SMITH, 18, Village
Road, Church End, Finchley, N.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
£1 8*s.*; Foreign, £1 10*s.* 6*d.* Entered at
the New York Post Office as Second Class
matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on
FRIDAY MORNING at 8.30.

The Publishers will be much obliged to any
reader who will acquaint them with any
difficulty that may be experienced in
obtaining copies of the paper.

Office:

11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to
consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of
all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first.
Twenty years' experience.—8 and 6, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Catalogues.

MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT A BOOK.

L A M L E Y & C O.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON BOOK SHOP.

1, 2, and 5, EXHIBITION ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

Invite inspection of their large and interesting stock of

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The resort of Students and Book-lovers for Forty Years
Interesting out-of-the-way Books, both Old and New.

JUST READY.

CATALOGUE of the LIBRARY of the late
Prof. T. E. CHEYNE—Post free of E. H. BLACKWELL,
Broad Street, Oxford.

Provident Institutions.

THE
BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

Founded 1837.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, £20,000.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A Young Man or Woman of twenty-one can invest the sum of
Thirteen Pounds (or its equivalent by instalments) and obtain the
right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need
arises.
SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.
THIRD. Medical Advice.
FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country for aged Members.
FIFTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when needed.
For further information apply to THE SECRETARY of the
Institution, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

NATIONAL BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the Friendly Societies Acts and approved
under the National Insurance Act.)

President—WILLIAM HEINEMANN, Esq.

Founded in 1908 for the relief of every kind of distress among

Booksellers and Publishers' Assistants.

FUND URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Membership, 5*l.* Yearly Subscription, 6*s.*

NO APPLICATION FOR HELP HAS BEEN REFUSED.

R. W. THORNTON, Secretary.

8, Walbrook, E.C.

DOOM OF THE KAISER, foretold in Monk
Johnannes startling three-hundred-year-old prophecy. 8-page
pamphlet, sent post free, 6 copies 1*s.* 1*d.*; 15 copies 2*s.* For distribu-
tion purposes, 50 copies 5*s.* 3*d.*; 100 copies 10*s.* 6*d.* Also THE EAGLES
AND THE CARCASS, by "Theta," in ten chapters, being the most
astounding book published in connexion with Prophecies on the
War and its ultimate ending, 2*s.* 6*d.*, net, of MORGANS LTD., 25,
Chancery Lane, London, W.C.; or at Newsagents, Bookstalls, &c.,
throughout the United Kingdom.

V.S.—Also in the press, to be published shortly, THE WAR AND
THE PROPHECY, 2*s.* net (postage 3*d.* extra); 5 copies, post paid, 6*s.*
being a marvellous revelation.

THE SEASON'S BEST BOOKS.

A BOOK OF BRIDGES

Text by WALTER SHAW SPARROW.
Pictures by FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A.
Cr. 4to. 21s. net.

This volume contains 35 reproductions in Colour of paintings by FRANK BRANGWYN and 36 line drawings specially done by him for the book.

Also LARGE PAPER EDITION, limited to 75 numbered copies, for sale in England and America. Cr. folio (15 x 10). Printed on hand-made paper, with an original lithograph by FRANK BRANGWYN, of which only the copies required for this edition will be printed, after which it will be taken off the stone. 25 5s. net.

A PAINTER OF DREAMS.

By A. M. W. STIRLING.
Author of 'Coke of Norfolk.'
With 15 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

THE LETTERS OF CAPTAIN ENGELBERT LUTYENS.

Orderly Officer at Lingwood. St. Helena, February, 1820—November, 1823. British Museum Additional Manuscripts, 20211.

Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir LEES KNOWLES, Bart., with Illustrations, several of which are in Colour. Crown 4to, 10s. 6d. net.

AMONG THE CANADIAN ALPS.

By LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.
With 4 Illustrations in Colour, and 45 Reproductions from Photographs, and 5 Maps. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS

By CARDINAL NEWMAN.
With an Introduction by GORDON TIDY and 10 Illustrations, end papers and a cover design by STELLA LANGDALE. Medium 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

THE PATH OF GLORY.

By ANATOLE FRANCE.
French text, with English translation by A. R. ALLINSON. Uniform with Collected English Edition. Demy 8vo, 6s.
Written by Anatole France to be sold for the benefit of French Disabled Soldiers.

FOOTNOTES TO LIFE.

By FRANK CRANE.
Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

MY LIFE OUT OF PRISON.

By DONALD LOWRIE. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.
This is a successor to 'My Life in Prison.'

NEW NOVELS. 6s. Each.

THE INDIVIDUAL By MURIEL HINE
ZEPPELIN NIGHTS By VIOLET HUNT
and FORD MADDOX HUEFFER

BILDAD THE QUILL-DRIVER By WILLIAM CAINE

THE GENIUS By THEODORE DREISER

MOONBEAMS FROM THE LARGER LUNACY By STEPHEN LEACOCK. 3/6 net.

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD.

From WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & CO.'S LIST.

A GALLERY OF HEROES AND HEROINES.

By Sir HARRY JOHNSTON. Illustrated in Colour by JOSEPH SIMPSON. Volume VI. in the 'Animal Why-Book Series.' 5s. net.
The stories of some of England's heroes retold by an expert—Sir Harry Johnston—in a most spirited and inspiring manner, while the plates in colour by Mr. Joseph Simpson, the well-known artist, are well worthy of framing by themselves. Among the heroes and heroines included in the present volume are Nelson, Wolfe, Drake, Gordon, Florence Nightingale, Capt. Scott, &c.

Other Books in the same Series, uniform in style and price.

1. AN ANIMAL WHY-BOOK.

By W. P. PYCRAFT. Illustrated in Colour by EDWIN NOBLE. 5s. net.

2. PADS, PAWS AND CLAWS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT. Illustrated in Colour by EDWIN NOBLE. 5s. net.

3. THE MIGHTY ARMY.

By W. M. LETTS. Illustrated in Colour by STEPHEN REID. 5s. net.

4. HELMET AND COWL.

By W. M. LETTS and M. F. S. LETTS. Illustrated by STEPHEN REID. 5s. net.

5. HELPERS WITHOUT HANDS.

By GLADYS DAVIDSON. Illustrated in Colour by EDWIN NOBLE. 5s. net.

PLANTS WE PLAY WITH.

By H. R. ROBERTSON, R.E., R.M.S. Illustrated with 40 Pictures (20 in colour) by the Author. Cloth, 3s. 6d. net.

The scheme comprises a page of gossiping description of the plant and the game, with figures in the text to show how the game is played: some swinging rhymes that children easily learn by heart: a full-page drawing of the plant from nature, with its botanical and common name: and a full-page daintily coloured picture of children playing the game.

THE TOILS AND TRAVELS OF ODYSSEUS.

Translated by C. A. PEASE. Illustrated by F. C. Papé. The addition to Darton's Fine Art Series. 6s. cloth, on superfine paper. [Nearly ready.]

For some reason these classical stories have not yet been included in this standard series of Art Books, but this loss is made up for now by the fine rendering which Mr. C. A. Pease has provided. The atmosphere of the Odyssey appeals to Mr. Papé's pen, and his drawings are all that can be desired.

FIVE MOST POPULAR ANNUALS.

CHATTERBOX.

416 LARGE PAGES. Cloth boards, gilt, 5s.; paper boards, 3s.
NEARLY 300 ILLUSTRATIONS. 12 COLOURED PLATES.
"Still holds its own as first favourite."—*Scotsman*.

SUNDAY AND EVERYDAY.

416 LARGE PAGES. 250 NEW ILLUSTRATIONS. 4 COLOURED PLATES.
Paper boards, 3s.; cloth boards, 5s.
NOTHING BETTER.—"We can imagine nothing better calculated to encourage reasonable Sunday observance in the Schoolroom and Nursery."—*Times*.

FOR BOYS,

THE PRIZE.

FOR GIRLS,

ABOUT 100 ILLUSTRATIONS AND 12 COLOURED PLATES.
1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d.

"It would be difficult to find a better book."—*Westminster Gazette*.

CHATTERBOX NEWSBOX.

The Little Brother of Chatterbox. Paper boards, 1s. net.
CHATTERBOX NEWSBOX is intended to supplement CHATTERBOX, though it will have a new individuality of its own. Put shortly, its aim is to give NEWS FOR EVERYBODY FROM EVERYWHERE.

LEADING STRINGS.

LARGE TYPE. ABUNDANCE OF PICTURES.
1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

"Nothing could be better."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE BABY'S ANNUAL.
EASY WORDS.

FIVE MOST POPULAR ANNUALS.

HERE THEY ARE AGAIN, BETTER THAN EVER. CHATTERBOX. SUNDAY AND EVERYDAY. THE PRIZE. LEADING STRINGS. CHATTERBOX NEWSBOX.



See that you get these volumes, and don't BE PUT OFF with something that is not just as good.



WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & CO., Ltd., 3 and 4, Paternoster Buildings, London, E.C.: and all Booksellers.

BLACKIE'S NEW GIFT BOOKS

* * Messrs. BLACKIE & SON will be pleased to forward, post free, a copy of their Christmas Catalogue, beautifully illustrated in Colours, giving full particulars of their Publications in General Literature and Books suitable for Presentation.

NEW STIRRING STORIES BY CAPTAIN F. S. BRERETON.

WITH OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES: a Tale of Cossack Fighting in the Eastern Campaign. Illustrated by WAL PAGET. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 6s.

WITH FRENCH AT THE FRONT: a Story of the Great War down to the Battle of the Aisne. ARCH. WEBB. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

By LT.-COMMANDER TAPRELL DORLING, R.N.
THE SECRET SUBMARINE: a Story of Fighting by Sea and Land. Illustrated by C. M. PADDAY. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 5s.

By C. GRAHAME WHITE and HARRY HARPER.
THE INVISIBLE WAR-PLANE: a Story of Air Warfare. Illustrated by JOHN DE G. BRYAN. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

By JOHN BARNETT.
THE SKIPPER OF THE XI: a Story of School Life. Illustrated in Colour and in Black-and-White by T. M. R. WHITWELL. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

By LIEUT.-COL. CYRIL FIELD, R.M.L.I.
THE BRITISH ARMY BOOK. Illustrated by 32 Plates. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

THE MASTERY OF THE AIR. By WILLIAM J. CLAXTON.

A full and up-to-date account of aviation, aeroplanes, and Zeppelins, including recent achievements, of our naval and military airmen in the war.

By G. A. HENTY.
THROUGH RUSSIAN SNOWS; or, Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow. Cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

AT GRIPS WITH THE TURK: a Story of the Dardanelles Campaign. Illustrated by WAL PAGET. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 5s.

UNDER FRENCH'S COMMAND: a Story of the Great War from the Battle of the Aisne. Illustrated by ARCH. WEBB. Crown 8vo, cloth, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

By PERCY F. WESTERMAN.
THE DISPATCH RIDERS: the Adventures of Two British Motor Cyclists with the Belgian Forces. Illustrated by F. GILLET. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

By PERCY F. WESTERMAN.
THE FIGHT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE: a Tale of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Illustrated in Colour and in Black-and-White. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

By CAPTAIN CHARLES GILSON.
A MOTOR-SCOUT IN FLANDERS: a Story of the Great War. Illustrated in Colour and in Black-and-White by F. GILLET. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

THE BRITISH NAVY BOOK. Illustrated from Drawings by C. M. PADDAY and from Photographs. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

MODERN WEAPONS OF WAR: By Land, Sea, and Air. By CYRIL HALL.
A popular account of all the engines of modern destruction, from rifles to siege-guns with mines and submarines to bomb-dropping aeroplanes. Illustrated with latest pictures from the seat of war.

AT ABOUKIR AND ACRE: a Story of the French in Egypt. Cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

By ROSA MULHOLLAND (Lady Gilbert).
NARCISSA'S RING: The Story of a Strange Quest. Illustrated in Duotones by G. DEMAIN HAMMOND, R.I. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top, 6s.

By KATHARINE TYNAN.
MARGERY DAWE. Illustrated in Duotones by FRANK WILES. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt top, 6s.

By BESSIE MARCHANT.
JOYCE HARRINGTON'S TRUST: an Argentine Mystery. Illustrated by CYRUS CUNEO. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 5s.

CARTON MOOREPARK and A. T. MORRIS.
OLD FRIENDS AND NEW FABLES. Containing 24 Fully-Coloured Plates of Animals by CARTON MOOREPARK. 96 pages. Size of page, 12 by 9 in. 5s. net.

By ANGELA BRAZIL.
THE JOLLIEST TERM ON RECORD. Illustrated by BALLIOL SALMON. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

By BESSIE MARCHANT.
A GIRL AND A CARAVAN: The Story of Irma's Quest in Persia. Illustrated by FRED LEIST. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, olive edges, 3s. 6d.

By ANGELA BRAZIL.
FOR THE SAKE OF THE SCHOOL. Illustrated in Colour and in Black-and-White by STANLEY DAVIS. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

Mrs. H. C. CRADOCK and HONOR APPLETON.
JOSEPHINE AND HER DOLLS. Illustrated by 12 Colour Plates and many Black-and-White Drawings. 3s. 6d. net.

THE BEST GIFT TO A CHILD.

BLACKIE'S CHILDREN'S ANNUAL.

TWELFTH YEAR OF ISSUE.

The Annual contains the work of many clever writers, including IAN HAY, ADA MARZIALS, ALICE TALWIN MORRIS, Mrs. GEORGE WEMYSS, AGNES GROZIER HERBERTSON, SHEILA BRAINE, HELEN BROADBENT, &c.

Illustrations by the foremost artists of the day have always been a feature of *Blackie's Children's Annual*. The list this year includes H. M. BROCK, R.I., H. R. MILLAR, RENÉ BULL, FLORENCE HARRISON, K. J. FRICERO, NORMAN MORROW, P. B. HICKLING, AGNES RICHARDSON, HARRY BOUNTREE, &c.

Cloth, gilt edges, 5s.; picture boards, 3s. 6d.

BEAUTIFUL ENGLAND SERIES. Price 2s. each net.
NEW VOLUMES.

SWANAGE AND DISTRICT. BOURNEMOUTH AND CHRISTCHURCH.

This series, now so well established in popular favour, forms as charming a record of the many beauty spots in England as it is possible to imagine. The plates are the work of the well-known landscape painter, ERNEST W. HASLEHURST, and they form a unique gallery of English landscapes. The stories of the districts have been contributed by men well versed in ancient and modern lore.

BLACKIE & SON, LTD., 50, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

Macmillan's New Books.

Six Portraits of

Rabindranath Tagore. By W. ROTHENSTEIN. Reproduced in Collotype. With Prefatory Note by MAX BEERBOHM. Imperial 4to, 10s. net.

STEPHEN GRAHAM'S NEW BOOK.

The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary.

By STEPHEN GRAHAM. Author of 'With the Russian Pilgrims to Jerusalem,' &c. With Frontispiece in Colour. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

*. A study of the religion of Russia.

The Caliphs' Last Heritage.

A Short History of the Turkish Empire. By Lieut.-Colonel Sir MARK SYKES, Bart., M.P. With Illustrations and Maps. 8vo, 20s. net.

The Times.—"Sir Mark Sykes's book is full of first-hand facts and acute observations . . . a book of intense interest and present importance."

Letters from a Field Hospital in Serbia.

By MABEL DEARMER. With a Memoir of the Author by STEPHEN GWYNN. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

I Pose.

By STELLA BENSON. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

The Times.—"There is a certain originality and no little insight and humour in this narrative."

War-Time Sermons.

By H. HENSLEY HENSON, D.D. Dean of Durham. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

The Faith and the War.

A Series of Essays by Members of the Churchmen's Union and Others on the Religious Difficulties aroused by the Present Condition of the World. Edited by F. J. FOAKES-JACKSON, D.D., 8vo, 5s. net.

SECOND EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.

Mind in Evolution.

By L. T. HOBBHOUSE, D.Litt., late Fellow and Assistant-Tutor of C.C.C., Oxford. Second Edition. 8vo, 10s. net.

Homer and History.

By WALTER LEAF, Litt. D., Hon. D. Litt. (Oxon), sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. With Maps, 8vo, 12s. net.

The Annual of the British School at Athens.

No. XX. Session 1913-1914. With 11 Plates. Crown 4to, 21s. net.

Contents.—Excavations of Plati in Lasithi, Crete. By R. M. Dawkins.—The Tsakonion Dialect II. By C. and A. Scutt.—Modern Greek Carols in Honour of Saint Basil. By W. K. Paton and W. R. Halliday.—Note on the Fragments of the Gypsy Carol. By W. R. Halliday.—Thevet's Grand Insulaire and his Travels in the Levant, Dieudonné de Gozon and the Dragon of Rhodes. The 'Tomb of S. Polycarp' and the Topography of Ancient Smyrna, Ambiguous Sanctuaries and Bek-tashi Propaganda. By F. W. Hasluck.—Note on Haidar, Khodja Achmet Karadja Achmet The Mounds of Macedonia. By A. J. B. Wace.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

From Smith, Elder & Co.'s List.

Between the Lines.

By BOYD CABLE. 5s. net. [Second edition in the press.

"Vivid and moving. There is power in his work, and a note of exquisite humour all through it. Of all the copious literature this war has produced, 'Between the Lines' comes very near the top."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Didascalus Patiens: A Satire, a Medley, a Romance.

By Dr. J. H. E. CREES. Large post 8vo. 6s. net.

"Educationalists of the most varied shades of opinion will be interested to read this spirited and often eloquent tractate . . . it is always lively, learned, and briskly controversial."—*Scotsman*.

General Pichegru's Treason.

By Major Sir JOHN HALL, Bart., author of 'England and the Orleans Monarchy,' &c. With 6 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.

"Lucid and well-studied narrative. The story is romantic in itself, and it has an interest not uncongenial to the present time."—*Scotsman*.

Strasbourg: An Episode of the Franco-German War.

By PAUL and VICTOR MARGUERITE. Translated by S. G. Tallentyre. Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

"Read this story of Strasbourg . . . and you will cease to marvel that France should now prefer death to letting go her hand."—*Evening Standard*.

Father Payne.

ANONYMOUS. Large post 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

"Payne himself is delightful. His story and his opinions make a book that will interest the general reader even more than it will interest the man of letters."—*Times*.

A Life of William Shakespeare.

By Sir SIDNEY LEE, D.Litt. New Edition, re-written and enlarged. With portraits and facsimiles. Small demy 8vo. 8s. 6d. net. [November 29.

Ephemera.

By GEOFFREY DRAGE, author of the 'Imperial Organization of Trade,' &c. With a portrait in photogravure. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. [November 29

A Bishop's Pleasaunce.

By the Right Rev. Bishop FRODSHAM. With a portrait. Large post 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

[November 29.

Our Indians at Marseilles.

By MASSIA BIBIKOFF. Translated by Leonard Huxley. With 50 page Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 5s. net.

[Ready Immediately.

Escape, and other Essays.

By ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, author of 'From a College Window,' &c. 6s. net.

"Deserves to be read as an 'escape' in these tragic days into that serene atmosphere of faith and hope which we all surely need to cultivate."—*Standard*.

The Recollections of a Bishop.

By the Right Rev. G. F. BROWNE, D.D. (lately Bishop of Bristol). With Portraits. 10s. 6d. net.

[Second edition in the press.

"Will be one of the personal successes of the publishing season. It is just what such a book should be."—*Daily Graphic*.

Thomas Gainsborough.

By W. T. WHITLEY. With 24 Illustrations in Half-tone. 15s. net.

"We are inclined to think that it is the best book on Gainsborough that has been done."—*Standard*.

AMERICA'S "BEST SELLING" NOVEL.

"K."

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, Author of 'The Street of Seven Stars,' 6s.

"A book of whose unfailing charm, firmness of handling, and pervading atmosphere of understanding and sympathy almost any living writer might be proud."—*Sunday Times*.

For this I had borne him.

By G. F. BRADBY, author of 'Dick,' &c. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

"In my opinion the present 'Dick' is not only entirely worthy of the earlier, but marks by far the highest level that Mr. Bradby has yet reached."—*Punch*.

London: SMITH, ELDER & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
ROYALIST FATHER and ROUNDHEAD SON		381
MEMORIES OF A PUBLISHER		382
THE SURREY HILLS		382
VERSE (Lieut. Macartney's Poems; Manx Song; Heather Ways; The Fields of Heaven; Meadow Flowers; Margaret Radford's Poems)		383
GERMANY SINCE 1740		384
MY JAPANESE YEAR		384
CITIES IN EVOLUTION		385
CRITICAL ESSAYS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ..		385
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK		386
LA SOLIDARITÉ FRANCO-ANGLO-ITALIENNE, by Jean Finot		388-390
LITERARY GOSSIP		390
SCIENCE—SAVAGE MAN IN CENTRAL AFRICA; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK		391-392
FINE ARTS—THE CHURCH BELLS OF SUSSEX; EXHIBITIONS		392-393
MUSIC—SOME MUSICIANS OF FORMER DAYS; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK		393-394
DRAMA—GOSSIP		394
CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT (INCLUDING A TALE BY GOGOL)		399-406

LITERATURE

Royalist Father and Roundhead Son: being the Memoirs of the First and Second Earls of Denbigh, 1600-1675. By Cecilia, Countess of Denbigh. (Methuen & Co., 12s. 6d. net.)

WE cordially welcome this very interesting and satisfactory book. It has long been the hope of students that the records at Newnham Paddox might, as far as possible, be made accessible; and now that the hope is fulfilled, they may be glad that the work has been done by hands so capable and deft. The book is well designed and tastefully written; the historical background is accurate and sufficient, and the *dramatis personæ* are clearly defined; the letters quoted—in the same type as the text, we are glad to say—have been chosen with discrimination; there is an absence of digressions, appeals to sentiment, and purple patches; and finally—a rare merit in studies of this kind—the reader is never annoyed by the obtrusion of special pleading or of the writer's opinions upon the controversies of the day. The work could scarcely have been better done.

The rise of the Feildings of Newnham Paddox to high estate was the direct, though unforeseen, result of the marriage of Sir William Feilding, a respectable Warwickshire gentleman of ancient lineage and no particular abilities, the "Royalist Father" of the story, to Susan Villiers, the dowerless sister of the boy who was before long to flash into greatness, and become the sole dispenser of honours and wealth. The mother to whose devotion and cleverness, aided by his own graces

of person and address, he owed the slobbering affection of James had, indeed, long been all-powerful at Court when Su's husband, for Su's sake, was raised to the peerage as Earl of Denbigh and made Master of the Royal Household. He attended Charles and Buckingham in Spain, and in the quarrel which resulted with that country and the later expeditions to Rochelle found his first active employment. Knowing nothing of the sea, but being a lord and Buckingham's brother-in-law, he, after the fashion of those days, received important naval commands, under Cecil at Cadiz and under Buckingham in the first attempts to relieve Rochelle; and in the third expedition with this object, after Buckingham's death, he was commander-in-chief. Convinced by his share in the total failure of all these operations that the sea was not his province, and for the sake of reputation and fortune, he next suggested himself to Charles as the proper person to go as Ambassador to the Sophi of Persia; and a quaint version of his late exploits may be found in his credentials, wherein he is described as "a prince of our kingdom whom we have formerly employed as Admiral of our victorious Armadas at sea." On the outbreak of civil war he joined the King; fought at Edgehill, his son being engaged in the same battle on the side of the Parliament; and after an honest but undistinguished career "was unfortunately wounded (when Rupert "punished" Birmingham) with many hurts on the head and body with swords and pikeaxes, of which within two or three days he died."

So much for the "Royalist Father." The "Roundhead Son" stands in a different category. Basil Feilding appears as a very able, energetic, efficient, and personally courageous man, and we have his biographer's word for it that the records prove him to have possessed many private virtues. From the delightful series of letters from his third wife, written while he was in the field, it is clear that to one person at least he was very lovable. It seems equally clear that in public affairs he was a cool man, without enthusiasms, and that his eye was always on the main chance.

Up to the outbreak of war Basil Feilding had enjoyed a full share of the good things that fell to Buckingham's kindred, including embassies to Venice and Savoy. During the latter he acted in such a way as to bring him into marked disfavour at Court, and did not get, as he hoped, a similar appointment in France. But of the actual causes which led him—to the overpowering grief of his mother—to join the Parliamentary side there is no trace in the records, and the author's speculations appear to us somewhat far-fetched. We suggest the probability that this was one of the instances in which father and son espoused opposite sides in the quarrel in order that, whatever might be the event, honours and estates should be preserved in the family. Nothing in Basil's career forbids this, and the absence of any letter from his father is significant. He held high commands and played his

part strenuously and successfully until the Self-denying Ordinance cut short his military career, and both during that career and subsequently he was frequently employed in negotiations with the King up to the end. But, high as was his reputation, it is clear that to the thoroughgoing opponents of the King his good faith was always an object of doubt, even of suspicion, and it is noticeable that he was not included in the Council of State. The term "Roundhead son" is indeed a misnomer, justified only on the score of antithesis. To call him, on the other hand, as he has been called, a "cowardly trimmer" is unfair. But, while we reject the adjective, we must adhere to the substantive. If there were any doubt, it would disappear before his own words in his somewhat grovelling apologia at the Restoration, in which, as the author says,

"he endeavours to make out as good a case as possible under the circumstances, insinuating that he opposed as long as possible the Self-denying Ordinance, and that his desire and effort during the late war was to advance the King's interests with the Parliamentary party."

"These," he says himself, "with other truths of the same nature, can testify to his good intentions." And it is a striking fact that not only was the apologia accepted without demur or reserve—all his honours and estates being confirmed—but that "the King still further expressed his amity by creating him Baron St. Liz, with remainder to the heirs male of his father." Whereupon he retired to Newnham Paddox, abjured politics, married a fourth wife, became a simple country gentleman, and died in 1675.

We regret that space does not suffice for a fitting tribute to Su Denbigh, wife and mother, by far the most attractive of the three. A favourite at Court throughout her brother's life, she was, with her mother and daughter, made lady of the bedchamber when Charles dismissed his wife's French suite; and her first action endears her to us, her appeal to Buckingham to induce Charles to allow her mistress to retain at least her own nurse: "Brother, if you did but see her and hear her it would grieve your heart to the soul. We have spoken to the King, but he will not hear us"; and we like to know that Charles gave way. From now until her death in 1652 she practically never left the Queen. She was with her at Oxford; endured with her the miseries of her celebrated voyage from Holland; attended her at Exeter when in the midst of the siege the little Henrietta was born, and in her flight to France; and remained by her side during the pitiful years of exile.

Su Denbigh was in truth an unhappy woman. Her husband was killed; her beautiful daughter the Marchioness of Hamilton was dead; her greatly loved son was traitor to his King, and was in arms by the side of his father's murderers. What this last blow meant to her fierce loyalty and her mother's heart may be gathered from the letters printed here.

They are beautiful letters, as poignant as those of Buckingham's wife, to be found in Mr. Gibbs's work (*Athenæum*, May 16, 1908). We would fain quote from them all, for they are all worthy of inclusion in any anthology of sorrow; but our readers must be content with one, a letter "which has few equals as an expression of the tragedy and grief which the wars of angry men bring to the homes of their womenkind," and which was written in the wife's bewilderment of shame and grief after her husband's death. That a man should have preserved such a letter to be read by others is indeed strange.

"God make me able to overcome this my affliction. I beg of you my first-born to give me the comfort of that son I do so dearly love, that satisfaction which you owe me now, which is to leave those that murdered your dear father, for what can it be called, but so? which when he received his death wounds but with the saying he was for the King, there was no mercy to his gray hairs but wounds and shots, a horror to me to think of. O my dear Jesus, put it into my son's heart to leave that merciless way that was the death of his father, for now I think of it with horror, before with sorrow. Now is the time that God and nature claims it from you. Before you were carried away with error, but now it is hideous and monstrous. The last words your dear father spoke of you was to desire God to forgive you, and to touch your heart."

Here, reluctantly, we must stop. But we feel that justice has in no wise been done. A recital of facts appeared necessary in order to indicate the general scope of the book. But its real value is not in what these Denbighs and those connected with them did, but in what they said, and to give any adequate conception of the matters of interest to be found on almost every page would require a formidable array of quotations from letters and dispatches. Denbigh's account of the leaky ships, the rotten masts and sails, the stinking beer and victuals, the mutinous crews, with which he was supposed to relieve Rochelle; Basil's description of the causes of the early ill success of the Parliament, the bitter quarrels of the local committees, the drunken marauding soldiery; James's letter to Buckingham, describing little Moll Buckingham kicking her heels over her head on the hearthrug; the troubles of an ambassador short of money; the whole of the delightful chapter on "the tribulations of Dr. Harvey"; the dealing in pictures for Charles I. and Hamilton; the King's habits of lying late in bed, using strong language, and going behind the backs of his responsible ministers; Basil's interviews with the King; the longing letters of his third wife; his mother's heartbroken appeals: these and scores of other things must be left for those who take the book itself in hand.

As with the text, so with the portraiture. It is sufficient and not overdone. There are portraits (all from Newnham Paddox, except that of the Infanta, the curious story of which is given to us) of all the persons who matter, and the originals are reproduced in a style befitting the book.

Memories of a Publisher: 1865-1915.
By George Haven Putnam. (Putnam's Sons, \$2.)

A PUBLISHER with an admirable record of public service, a fighter and a writer, a Londoner and an American, Dr. Putnam has had an unusually full and useful life. Reminiscences of such a career are bound to be interesting, and judicious readers will certainly not miss this volume when they realize that it is a supplement to Dr. Putnam's *Memoir of his father* (1912) and *'Memories of my Youth'* (1914), both of which received appreciative notice in our columns.

The present volume is more loosely put together than its predecessors, consisting largely of short notices of persons whom the author has met. He keeps before us those pleasant personal relations between authors and publishers which, we hope, will never grow obsolete, in spite of the interposition of the literary agent and the increasing habit among authors of ranging from firm to firm in order to secure the highest bidder for the latest book. Does this proceeding really pay in the end? Is it true that such relations as Washington Irving had with the house of Putnam are impossible to-day, or that regret at their disappearance is due merely to sentiment, snobbery, and self-interest? Have the increasing claims of business in literature made the word and the feelings of a gentleman an idle folly? With some distressing evidence in our minds, we still refuse to believe so poorly of humanity. Dr. Putnam's remarks on the subject are, we think, well worth consideration. His views are at once broad and shrewd, and his long and steady work on the vexed question of copyright alone should secure him an ample hearing with men of letters. His resolute stand for right principles is prominent throughout the book, and he has succeeded in holding his own against an array of professional advocates. He is, in fact, a formidable adversary, for he has an excellent memory and an apt way of using it, if he is not equal to his friend John Fiske, who at Chertsey was able,

"so to speak, to 'read off' the detailed narrative of the landing of Sykes and his friends, of the dragging of Oliver across the fields, of the pushing of the little boy into the window of the butler's pantry,"

and so on at length, as if he had the actual text before him.

The burglar's name was "Sikes," though the misspelling is common. Dr. Putnam is usually accurate in detail, and it is only, we presume, the influence of William Black that has led him to give the same Christian name to R. D. Blackmore.

The vignettes of persons are well varied, though, naturally, eminent Americans occupy more space than others. Some of the details of dons of Oxford and Cambridge (whither Dr. Putnam has been for many a year in search of likely authors) seem to us a little trivial. Perhaps it would have been as well to leave the living alone, for courtesy obviously limits

a free expression of feeling concerning them. We do not think that Dr. Putnam is judicious in his estimate of Lord Kitchener, of whom there is more to be learnt than he knows; but usually he is clear and fair, and not seldom he vivifies his record with an excellent story. Of those representative citizens Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Roosevelt we have illuminating views (the latter was for a time an exuberant attendant at Dr. Putnam's office), and we can believe all that is said of the delights of the Century Club. The volume is strong in national history, and conspicuously devoid of that feeling which is expressed in the maxim, "My country, right or wrong." In any dispute the details of which came within the author's wide range of knowledge we would sooner trust his judgment than that of a host of lawyers. His writing is lucid, and generally effective in its moderation of tone. Here are his views on a subject which has recently attracted a good deal of attention in the United States:—

"The use of copyrighted books offered at cut prices as advertisements for other articles constitutes a fatal hindrance to the development and even to the maintenance of the business of the production and distribution of books. When legislators and voters in the United States come to understand, what has for centuries been accepted without question throughout Europe, that intelligently managed bookshops are essential for the higher education of the community, we shall secure the enactment of measures giving the right to repress, or at least to restrict, the predatory price-cutting of copyrighted books."

The war has not, alas! ended before this volume was in print, as Dr. Putnam surmises that it would do, but he has at least contributed something to the formation of fair opinion concerning it in the United States. The letters of 1914 and this year, given in the appendix on 'The European War,' are well worth reading, for they represent the opinion of an experienced man of affairs who is familiar with German, and is an old-time German student.

Many English friends will recognize in the frontispiece an excellent view of the author.

The Surrey Hills. By F. E. Green.
(Chatto & Windus, 7s. 6d. net.)

THERE has been much writing of late years about the charm of the county of Surrey. A pioneer in this way was the American, Louis J. Jennings, the greater part of whose 'Field Paths and Green Lanes,' first published in 1877, deals with Surrey. Other kindred books which occur to our mind are 'Surrey Highways, Byways, and Waterways,' a fascinating book of 1895, written and illustrated by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett; 'Highways and Byways in Surrey' (1908), by Mr. Eric Parker; and 'Rambles in Surrey,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox, the first edition of which was issued in 1910. Above all, and far earlier, came the 'Rural Rides' of sturdy William Cobbett. It was

Cobbett who wrote when riding south from Guildford: "Everybody that has been to Godalming knows that there is hardly such a pretty four miles in all England—nothing wild and bold, to be sure, but exceedingly pretty." What Cobbett wrote a century ago is still true.

Now we have yet another book by Mr. F. E. Green, illustrated by Mr. Elliott Seabrooke. The new writer has evidently known and loved some of the delightful parts of Surrey for many a long year. The reviewer is in accord with him in giving the highest praise to the view from Limpsfield Common, and also in his judgment with regard to the finest walk within the confines of the county. He says: "There is no walk comparable in England to the walk between the western shoulder of Leith Hill and the top of Pitch Hill, over the brow of Hombury." But the writer's forte does not consist so much in happy or critical appreciation of scenery as in pleasant talks about the literary associations which cling to particular parts of Surrey. Every one knows of the discovery of the charms of the country near Haslemere by those of a past generation who began to change "Hindhead" into "Mindhead." Mr. Green has much good-natured gossip about most of these celebrities, but he has more to say about a younger literary circle that lived chiefly round Limpsfield at the other end of the county, including Octavia Hill, Stephen Crane, Harold Frederic, Mr. E. V. Lucas, and Mr. Edward Garnett. If this pleasant book has any distinct blemish, it is the too frequent and long quotations from comparatively modern authors, some of whom are still writing, while their books are readily accessible.

Mr. Green is disappointing concerning the charm of the Surrey village church. The county possesses no churches of great size, we grant, but many a comparatively humble village shrine is full of old-time reminiscences, and blends beautifully with the landscape. The writer hardly ever mentions a church, and when he does he is not fortunate. Of the diminutive church of Gatton, in Gatton Park, he says: "It still stands as it stood in the thirteenth or fourteenth century"; and he writes with admiration of the medley of foreign carving and foreign glass with which the late Lord Monson, who bought the estate in 1830, crowded this simple little English village church. In fact, the fabric itself was bereft of almost every trace of old history during its reconstruction in 1834 to afford space for all this alien spoil.

Mr. Green in his first chapter is wrong about Titsey church, though he could readily have laid his hands on half a dozen books that would have set him right. He says, truthfully, that the old church was pulled down in 1776 or thereabouts by Sir John Gresham (the ancestor of the present owner, Mr. Leveson Gower), but he goes on to state "that he had the present church built, now standing decorously outside the gates of the lord of the soil." The truth is that Sir John Gresham built

a mean and meagre successor to the old building. This was deservedly pulled down by Mr. Leveson-Gower in 1862, and a new church built from the designs of Pearson. It is considered the best of the early efforts of that distinguished church architect, and is well suited to its upland site.

One last complaint about a book with which, in the main, lovers of Surrey will certainly be pleased: there is no index.

VERSE.

THE first four of the collections of lyrics before us belong to a series in yellow paper covers called "The Little Books of Georgian Verse." It is edited by Miss S. Gertrude Ford, who has a word to say about each writer and his or her work, and also provides an introduction to the whole undertaking, in which she so carefully—and advisedly—attenuates the intention in the word "Georgian" that one rather wonders why it was adopted.

All the collections are interesting—worth reading twice, even if not all worth putting on one's shelf. Lieut. Macartney's 'Poems' are, by a good deal, the strongest and most promising. For a young writer they bear little trace of derivation, and they show distinctly evidence of the power—always rare—of transmuting thought immediately into poetry. We like them none the worse for the occasional places where the thought has proved too hard for complete success. Miss Mona Douglas's 'Manx Song and Maiden Song' is the production of a girl not yet sixteen. It is, as the editor claims, remarkable. Miss Douglas has plainly an excellent ear; she has the indefinable, but unmistakable, "poetic" way of seeing things; and she has not only a quick feeling for, but actually some accomplishment in, technique. She promises least (but what can one tell of a child of that age?) where Lieut. Macartney promises most, that is, in the severer, more deeply internal qualities of poetry. We would advise her to be hard on herself—sometimes—in regard to the stuff she chooses for her pretty fabrications; and just because there seems the chance in her of the development of a considerable gift, we doubt whether the editor of the series has done her a service by praising her so heavily, and making her furnish a solemn little biography of herself.

The verses of Miss Hylda C. Cole, and of Mrs. O'Mahony (a sister of Katharine Tynan), are mature work, and probably represent very fairly the writers' respective range. Miss Cole's interest, as a poet, is almost entirely confined to the

Poems. By Lieut. C. A. Macartney. (Erskine MacDonald, 1s. net.)

Manx Song and Maiden Song. By Mona Douglas. (Same publisher and price.)

Heather Ways. By Hylda C. Cole. (Same publisher and price.)

The Fields of Heaven. By Nora Tynan O'Mahony. (Same publisher and price.)

Meadow Flowers. By Dorothy E. Stevenson. (Same publisher, 2s. 6d. net.)

Poems. By Margaret Maitland Radford. (Allen & Unwin, 2s. net.)

visual aspects of nature. She sees for herself, but she sees also—it is inevitable—through the eyes of other poets. Perhaps it is more to the purpose to notice that she has a happy gift of selection and emphasis. The musical element is, indeed, somewhat weak, but the choice of words is often vivid and delicate, the movement of the verse seldom falls into languor, and most—not all—of the pieces come to an end which the ear feels to be more or less satisfactory. Mrs. O'Mahony writes tenderly, and with an effect of artlessness, upon themes more intimate than aspects of the world—the ways of a child and its dearness, the pain of bereavement, and poignant memories. Not much originality will be found here, and but little strength, nor is the poetic faculty of more than a moderate degree of excellence, apart from mere facility. Still, the characteristic Celtic charm is by no means lacking, and we fancy that her little poems will be genuinely liked by many lovers of verse and of simple sentiment whom nature, or the habit of criticism, has not made tiresomely exacting.

'Meadow Flowers,' by Dorothy Stevenson, is made up of about sixty lyrics, out of which we note about a dozen as having merit. The author shows more than once quite a good notion of technique, and, in particular, a fairly trustworthy ear; but her work is marred by slips in grammar

(Yet it was thee, because my heart beat so,
Thee standing in the pearly dawn of love),

and by the more heinous faults of empty pretentiousness and an utter want of tact, of feeling for truth in the use of images. Who can make anything of the "cold, chaste lips" of a mountain?

Two arms that gleam, in the dark, like wool,
again, leaves the reader simply gaping; while mere tactlessness has not, perhaps, often been illustrated more plainly than in The moon sails out behind the mountain's crown

Like some sweet luminous tea-rose not fully blown.
We have noticed several absurdities of the same sort. The punctuation is so confused that it makes actual difficulty in getting at the sense.

The 'Poems' of Margaret Maitland Radford offer a rather welcome change from those we have just been considering. Their appeal is less frequently visual; they are meditative, with a suffusion of intellectual passion, and, whereas much minor verse is a display of facility in words, these lyrics afford rather a display of facility in ideas. The notes of reproach and of wistfulness tend to be over-emphasized—there is altogether nowadays too much wistfulness in verse—but they often sound musically enough. What is lacking is firmness, is form; beneath an air of intensity lurks something of sentimental "sloppiness," and even the wealth of ideas, being without order and without setting, has a monotonous look. We think the writer needs to work more, and to eliminate more. Nor might it be amiss, in order to brace up her construction, to meditate upon what it is that differentiates an acknowledged classic from other work.

Germany since 1740. By George Madison Priest. (Ginn & Co., 5s. 6d.)

THE student of modern history owes much to the American universities, and readers should welcome this little book. It is well just now that a study of Modern Germany should come from an American author, for it is almost too much to expect an Englishman to write with detachment. Mr. Priest has his views, not necessarily those of an Englishman, but the more valuable as coming from a neutral. We are inevitably attracted most by his opinion of Germany in our own day, but he naturally sees the working of "the Hohenzollern tradition" even before Frederick the Great, who, true to that tradition,

"distrusted the intelligence and the reliability of the common people. He therefore deliberately trained his subjects to expect everything governmental to be done for them, nothing by them; he rejected their political co-operation, and postponed indefinitely their training and education in state affairs."

Frederick thus becomes accountable for much of the evil we now witness.

Mr. Priest is under no illusions as to the mixed blessing of the Empire to the German peoples, and did not Treitschke at the end of his life, and later Erich Marcks, have to admit disappointment?

"The Empire [writes Mr. Priest] had arisen, however, not as the idealists had dreamed. The free will of the people, the feeling of racial unity among Germans, the reasonable advantages of national unity to the preservation of German boundaries and to the economic development of German states—these cardinal principles of idealism played a very small part in the founding of the Empire. The Empire was the product of cold, hard realism, of sheer force, or, as Bismarck foretold, of 'blood and iron.' The German people realized this very soon, and they were therefore affected by the manner in which the Empire was founded no less than by the event. The German people conceived thereby a faith in force, a veneration of power and might, that has directed in large part the subsequent course of German life and history. They lost in turn, however, the sublimest inspiration of German life and German thought, faith in the power of ideals, faith in ideals not supported by might; therein lies for the world, and not for Germany alone, the tragedy of the events leading up to 1871."

When shall we see that wider realization by the German peoples of the curse of this cast-iron system, an awakening which can alone emancipate them and give security to the world?

Bismarck, too, the idol for so long not of his own countrymen alone,

"failed signally in many domestic measures . . . failed primarily because in many cases sheer force, his favourite means to the end he desired, no longer availed."

Not so long ago it was a universal practice to hail with admiration the industrial prosperity of Germany; but, as the writer well says,

"industrial prosperity has, however, not stopped with the establishment of a justifiable contentment. It has imparted a sinister, materialistic aspect to German life."

It has led to "less and less observance of the difference of functions which men perform in human society, and to more and more regard for materialistic differences"; and to "a worship of power and a 'will to power' which tend to overshadow every other element of German character."

What of the Kaiser himself? We learn that "the presence and influence of his vigorous personality has been felt immediately and constantly and throughout the Empire," as that of the "reigning prince" "who touches the life of his people at every point, and who strives with all his capacity to further every phase of their welfare"; but the "depth of William II.'s insight and the breadth of his vision are disputable." In exalting the memory of his ancestors, he

"has not seen, or he will not acknowledge, the world-wide democratic movement of the age; he has seemed not to know that his people are determining to control their own political life, that a democratic era has already dawned within the borders of his own Empire. He has therefore been trying in vain to graft an outlived theory of government on an age of other ideals. Bismarck recovered his later failures at home by his diplomacy and statesmanship abroad. In the field of foreign affairs, where the constitution of the Empire gives practically unlimited authority and responsibility to the Emperor, William II. has made his most fatal mistakes."

German imperialism, under his inspiration, and Pan-Germanism (whether or not under Government sanction), have made Germany "the most disliked nation in Europe."

"When Bismarck retired, Germany had only one certain enemy, France. In the spring of 1914 Germany had only one certain friend, Austria. That friend was destined to draw Germany into the most calamitous war in history."

Mr. Priest says that if, as other nations believe, Germany was behind Austria throughout the negotiations with Servia, Germany made in this "its gravest, its most fundamental mistake; it precipitated the war." By repudiating Prussian guarantees to Belgium, Germany "destroyed the goodwill of many neutral nations." "More undiscerning diplomacy can hardly be imagined than that of Germany in the summer of 1914."

English readers, however, must not expect to be completely satisfied by an American historian's judgment of the causes of the war any more than by his account of Waterloo. Mr. Priest's verdict is that

"the ultimate blame does not lie with Germany alone. . . . It is the shame of Europe that Germany and its enemies can cite in turn historical proof of charges which they bring against each other. Greed and jealousy, therefore, alliances and ententes, armaments and militarism, each and all are responsible for the collapse of civilization on the noblest continent of the globe."

We must submit to such criticism, even if we feel it is rather easy for those at a safe distance from European problems to make it.

We repeat that the English reader will be grateful for this book. There are

some words which he will hardly recognize as English—arbitrary spelling and inelegant phrases which he must accept as best as he can. The number of English books on German history has been greatly extended while this book has been passing through the press; but even a select list of such books should have included works not mentioned by Mr. Priest.

My Japanese Year. By T. H. Sanders. (Mills & Boon, 10s. 6d. net.)

THIS is a pleasant, chatty account of the surface of life in Japan. The author writes as he might have talked, with no attempt at style, and is content to begin a chapter in the following way:—

"Although it is the custom to indulge in rapturous eulogies about Japanese girls—and, indeed, their charms and graces are a fitting theme for any poet—and especially although everybody knows that they are coy and demure, yet very few people get beyond that."

He presents in his twenty-five chapters on the various aspects of Japanese life a kindly, shrewd, and balanced picture of the people. Free from the narrowness and tendency to condemn prevalent among those who have escaped the craze of uncritical admiration, he gives an account of the people truer to life than most we have encountered. Interspersed are relevant photographs, which are well reproduced as plates, and are sometimes of real beauty.

Considerable entertainment is to be found in some of the chapters, particularly in chap. v., entitled 'About Languages.' As the author says, nearly every foreigner in Japan has a collection of the Japanized English shop signs, which are often deliciously funny; but we have not seen the following excelled. A sign over a dairy read, "Fresh and pure milk squeezed out by Okata's daring maids"; a laundry advertisement said, "We cleanly and thoroughly wash our customers with cheap prices. Ladies four shillings per hundred; men three shillings per hundred"; while a business correspondent concluded a letter to a customer by saying, "We are waiting for your answer with craned necks."

To a reader well acquainted with Japan there is nothing new in Mr. Sanders's book, except perhaps his interesting account of the limestone caves in a district scarcely known to Europeans.

One must not go to him for any profound understanding of the people and their more intellectual occupations. The paragraphs on the native music, and the ancient drama or Nō, are superficial, and not devoid of misunderstandings; while in one of the few attempts to give a scientific touch to the book a generic name is misspelt and robbed of its proper capital letter.

Some of the well-known facts, however, cannot be repeated too often, at any rate until our economists and trade unions have been induced to think about them.

Our author's cook might well be the subject of a serious discourse. This man is considered well off by his compatriots, and Mr. Sanders tells us that

"he and his wife are engaged to serve me in the capacity of cook and general house-keeper for the munificent sum of thirty-six shillings a month, out of which they maintain themselves [this in Japan means feeding and furnishing themselves entirely] and their boy, and contribute to the support of their paralysed brother and his wife and two children, and help their aged mother as well."

He adds:—

"The average rate of wages for elementary school teachers, the police, postal officials, and other Government employees are all less than my cook gets."

If in this serious time Mr. Sanders makes some of his readers laugh, and induces a few of them to think out the problem of competition when once Japan really gets her factories going on wages like those we have mentioned, his book will have been worth writing.

Cities in Evolution. By Patrick Geddes. (Williams & Norgate, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE progress of town-planning has been eagerly welcomed by many as a means whereby some of the evils only too apparent in our cities may be prevented in the future. Although it is less than a dozen years since the term "town-plan" was first used, the literature of the subject has steadily grown. So far most of the books published have been technical, dealing either with the architectural and engineering problems of town-planning or the administration of town-planning Acts, though a few have been historical and descriptive.

In 'Cities in Evolution' Prof. Patrick Geddes strikes a new note and offers a philosophy of town-planning. He sees the town-planner not merely as an architect whose outlook considers groups of streets and districts rather than individual buildings or separate streets, but also as the most advanced of a whole group of technicians. For Prof. Geddes the town-planner must be a practical evolutionist, that is, he must see that towns have developed from simpler beginnings; also that they are still developing, and that the lines of their development can be controlled and guided. This, it may be said, is no new discovery: the makers of town-plans are all conscious of it, as their plans show. Are they not laying out new wide avenues for traffic to avoid the congestion which is so common in our narrow streets? Are they not busy regulating the number of houses which may be built in new districts, to prevent for the future the overcrowding which has had so disastrous an influence on this generation? All this is true enough, yet we think Prof. Geddes is right when he urges that none of these planners is evolutionary enough. He criticizes present-day efforts from many points of view, but here we may simply mention

three as affording some indication of the line of thought.

First, then, Prof. Geddes protests that we are not sufficiently *synoptic* in our town-plans. We plan for relatively small areas, even in the largest cities—the limits of the plan being determined not by natural features, but by the artificial bounds given to administrative areas. Thus, he urges, we miss cognizance of one of the most marked phenomena of our times, the grouping of towns, cities, and districts in what, he suggests, may be called "con-urbations." (We cannot congratulate him on his terminology, but, unhappily, he offers no alternative.) Such "con-urbations" become obvious if we study a population map, when Lancashire, for example, no longer appears as a wide area dotted with towns, but as one great town dotted with small islands of agricultural land. In popular thought we have been reaching out to some such idea; witness the familiar phrase Greater London, and the less familiar yet established descriptions, Greater Manchester, Greater Birmingham, and so forth. Given these "con-urbations," says the Professor, it is absurd to formulate plans for the development of small areas within them as if these small areas were entities in themselves.

A second criticism is that in making town-plans it is assumed that our cities will continue much as they are to-day, improved only in detail. But that, the writer remarks, is to ignore the evolution in our general civilization which is manifestly going on, and which must in time so affect our lives, ways of thought, and ideals, that our towns and cities, which are but the shell built in and about our social life, will also be affected. The industrial age in which we live is not the same as the industrial age of our fathers and grandfathers. For them steam was the magician with whose aid abundant wealth was produced; to-day we increasingly find our magician in electricity. For them the sky was darkened by the smoke from countless chimneys, and much else was darkened, too. But for us there opens out a possibility (here and there an accomplished fact) of busy industrial centres, with an output greater in quantity and better in quality than in our fathers' day, where the skies yet remain undimmed, and where, we may hope, healthier and happier lives may be passed. On the analogy of the palæolithic and neolithic periods of the Stone Age, Prof. Geddes distinguishes these industrial ages as palæotechnic and neotechnic.

We cannot discuss in detail his analysis of the characteristics of the neotechnic age, but we think he makes a good case for his prediction that recent invention in physical science will profoundly modify our whole civilization, and that the town-plan prepared without careful consideration of these tendencies will fail in its purpose.

Yet another criticism runs through all Prof. Geddes's pages, although he devotes two or three chapters to its separate discussion. It is that much of our present

town-planning misses the spirit of the city which is being planned. Cities are regarded as being broadly similar to each other, whereas in actual fact they are as different in character as are different families or different individuals. To correct this Prof. Geddes pleads for a wider interest in civics, and with great clearness sets out the value of systematized Civic Surveys towards this end. Hitherto, as he says, we have been too much under the heel of the "practical" man, to whom preliminary study and survey of existing conditions, and cautious, oft-repeated sketches of possible developments, seem but waste of time. Yet in a multitude of ways it is slowly being borne in on us that the "practical" man, whose thought is all for the immediate present, is often the least practical in reality; it is to the student and dreamer that we owe the most useful guidance.

It is not possible within the limits of a review to indicate adequately the value and suggestiveness of what Prof. Geddes has to say. Many of the more active men and women in public life to-day owe much to the stimulus they have received through listening to his talk. This volume should carry some of that stimulus to a wider public. It is not, perhaps, easy to read; its very suggestiveness makes it difficult; and besides, the Professor, although he can and does use an admirable springing English, now and then relapses into a heavy, cumbersome tongue, which, to the reader unacquainted with the Latinized English habitually employed by scientific men, is rather disconcerting. But these are minor defects, mentioned only that they may be put aside. The book is worth so much that no little obstacle should be allowed to stand in the way; its message is a clear call to the highest citizenship—a call possibly more easily heard in these days of strife than at any other period.

Critical Essays of the Eighteenth Century, 1700-1725. Edited by Willard Higley Durham. (New York, Yale University Press; London, Milford, 7s. 6d. net.)

DURING the past ten years the Oxford University Press has published a very valuable series of English critical works—Prof. Gregory Smith's 'Elizabethan Critical Essays,' Prof. Spingarn's 'Seventeenth-Century Critical Essays,' Prof. Ker's 'Essays of Dryden,' and Mr. Shawcross's edition of the 'Biographia Literaria'; but there has been a great gap in the series. The whole of the eighteenth century has been omitted, and the nineteenth has been represented by only one author, Coleridge.

The eighteenth century presented a difficult problem. A very large number of critical works were written between the times of Dryden and Coleridge, and of these a considerable number have been thoroughly edited, especially Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' and the essays on Shakespeare reissued by Mr. Nichol

Smith. Should an attempt be made to represent the whole work of the century, or should only those books be represented which are practically inaccessible to modern students? If only the rarer books were reprinted, the editor's general introduction might be expected to deal with the whole subject, and give references to those books and essays which were not reprinted. The bibliography would give exact particulars of every work, common or uncommon, which could be called critical; it would mention all the important reprints, and it would indicate the chief authorities on each writer, especially those stating or examining his critical theories.

Dr. W. H. Durham, of the Sheffield Scientific School, U.S.A., has attempted the task so far left undone. His volume covers the first quarter of the century, and is to be followed by another covering the second quarter, and possibly by a third, as well as by a separate study of the development of literary criticism and popular taste in the eighteenth century. Dr. Durham states the aim of his book in his Preface: it is to put into the hands of students

"a group of representative critical essays. ... To the less familiar work has been added a selection from the criticism of Steele, Addison, and Pope, in order that the survey might be more nearly complete."

We read further on that Shakespearian criticism has been omitted because it is easily accessible in Mr. Nichol Smith's book, and that Shaftesbury has been excluded

"for reasons of space. It would have been impossible to represent him adequately without devoting to his work a disproportionate number of pages, and consequently excluding other work of perhaps greater importance."

We have quoted these explanations in full because it seems to us that the editor has really observed no principle at all. One set of essays are excluded because they are easily accessible, but six essays of Addison and Steele which have been reprinted dozens of times are included "to make the survey more nearly complete." More than one-third of the volume is given to John Dennis (140 pages out of 400), but there is no room for a specimen of Shaftesbury's work. Pope is represented by the Preface to the 'Iliad,' and the 'Essay on Criticism' is omitted. Addison's 'Discourse on Ancient and Modern Learning,' which was not printed until 1739, is excluded; but John Hughes's childish essay on style is included, though it was not published until 1735.

At the end of the volume is an alphabetical list of critical writers from 1700 to 1725, beginning with "Anonymous" (37 entries), and not pretending to be complete, as "only a portion of the material dealing with individual writers or works has been included." Under Addison we find the 'Dissertation upon the Roman Poets,' a general direction to see also the *Guardian*, *Spectator*, &c., and nothing more. Under Swift's name 'A Tale of a Tub' is omitted,

though the 'Battle of the Books' is mentioned. Under Pope there is no mention of his 'Correspondence' (it is ignored also in the Preface), though it contains many letters on literary subjects. In the whole list there is not a single reference to a reprint or an editor. How can a student know where these things are to be read? Rowe's name appears without a reference to 'Eighteenth-Century Essays on Shakespeare,' Shaftesbury's without a reference to Mr. J. M. Robertson's edition of the 'Characteristics,' and R. Young's 'Essay upon the Writings of Addison' without a word of explanation.

The notes profess to

"give more exact references to quotations vaguely indicated in the texts, and such necessary facts as might be unfamiliar to the reader of average information. Neither they nor the introduction pretend to be exhaustive."

The notes the editor has written are short, accurate, and directly to the point, but we cannot guess why he annotates some things and leaves others (quite as difficult) without a word of explanation. What does he mean by a "reader of average information"? At p. 101 Hughes writes: "I may compare him to Æneas searching in the wood for the Golden Bough." The editor notes "The Golden Bough. Æneid, 6. 185 sq." At p. 91 the Golden Bough has been mentioned with a reference by Hughes himself to the sixth 'Æneid.' The reader who does not know where the Golden Bough is to be found in Virgil, or cannot remember the reference from p. 91 to p. 101, is not a very profound scholar. But in other places Dr. Durham deserts him. He does not tell him whether *magnis tamen excidit ausis* (p. 4) is a quotation, or who wrote it; *posse videtur* (p. 13) is left without a reference. At p. 41 we read that Lope de Vega "undertook to write a New Art of Poesy," but Dr. Durham does not think this worth a line of comment. It would be easy to go through the whole book in this way. Students will soon tire of looking for help which is often withheld.

It remains to deal with the Introduction and the texts. The Introduction consists of a series of remarks, the aim of which is "merely to suggest certain points of view from which the texts may well be read." Dr. Durham offers, in fact, short summaries of each writer's views, together with a few obvious remarks upon them, and some *obiter dicta* upon religion and philosophy. The texts have not been well selected, but they are carefully printed from the original editions, and therefore very useful as far as they go. We have noticed some misprints, but they are of the kind which occur in all such works, and argue no carelessness in the editor or printer. There is an adequate index.

The book, as a whole, attempts a difficult and valuable piece of work. We regret that we cannot praise it, and we think it strange that Yale and Oxford should give their countenance to so inadequate a performance.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Alexander (Rev. Archibald), A DAY AT A TIME; AND OTHER TALKS ON LIFE AND RELIGION, 2/6 net. Allenson

A collection of thirty short addresses.

Bouchier (Rev. Basil G.), "FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE," 2/6 net. Skeffington

Ten addresses delivered during the year by the author while acting as Chaplain to H.M. Forces.

Graham (Stephen), THE WAY OF MARTHA AND THE WAY OF MARY, 7/6 net. Macmillan

This book is an interpretation of Eastern Christianity, comparing the Christian ideas of Russia with those of Western countries.

Grantham (Sybil), THE SIGNPOST, 1/ net. Gay & Hancock

A little book intended for young people. It contains chapters on 'Free Will,' 'The Purpose of Life,' 'Proper Pride,' 'Prayer,' &c.

Herman (E.), THE MEANING AND VALUE OF MYSTICISM, 6/ net. James Clarke

This study is intended to show "how the mystical element may be brought to bear upon the Christian thought and life of to-day."

Mackintosh (H. R.), IMMORTALITY AND THE FUTURE, 3/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

The book is intended by the author "as a first guide to those who are studying the problems of Eschatology, and who wish to do so in the light both of history and of faith."

Mozley (J. K.), THE CHRISTIAN HOPE IN THE APOCALYPSE, 2/ net. Robert Scott

Five addresses which were given last August at Cambridge to a Summer School arranged by the Board of Study for preparation of missionaries.

Ogilvie (J. N.), THE APOSTLES OF INDIA, 6/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

The Baird Lecture for 1915, describing the evolution of Christian missions in India through nineteen centuries.

Universal Text-Book of Religion and Morals: Part III. Vol. I., HINDUISM, edited by Annie Besant, 6d.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Society

This is reprinted from the Sanātana Dharma 'Advanced Text-Book.'

Waite (Arthur Edward), THE WAY OF DIVINE UNION, BEING A DOCTRINE OF EXPERIENCES IN THE LIFE OF SANCTITY, CONSIDERED ON THE FAITH OF ITS TESTIMONIES, AND INTERPRETED AFTER A NEW MANNER, 7/6 net. Rider

The writer has attempted "a re-expression of mystical doctrine in the light of existing needs."

POETRY.

Catholic Anthology, 1914-15, 3/6 net. Elkin Mathews

Contributors to this volume are Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. T. S. Eliot, Harriet Monroe, Mr. Ezra Pound, and others.

Dobell (Bertram), THE CLOSE OF LIFE, A POEM: THE APPROACH OF DEATH, SONNETS, 1/ net. Dobell

These were printed for private circulation a few months ago.

Dobell (Bertram), THE DREAMER OF THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Dobell

Some of the other poems are 'The Châtelaine of the Castle of Indolence,' 'The Bonnie Irish Colleen,' and 'Poor Colin.' Mr. Percy J. Dobell contributes an introductory note.

Georgian Poetry, 1913-15, 5/6 net. Poetry Bookshop

Includes examples of the work of Mr. Gordon Bottomley, Rupert Brooke, Mr. William H. Davies, Mr. Walter de la Mare, Mr. John Drinkwater, J. E. Flecker, Mr. W. W. Gibson, and others.

Gordon (Alfred), POEMS. Toronto, Musson Book Co.

Acknowledgments are made to *The University Magazine*, *The Canadian Magazine*, and other papers. The volume includes some sonnets on the war.

Holborn (Ian Bernard Stoughton), CHILDREN OF FANCY, 6/ net. Edinburgh, Andrew Elliot

A collection of miscellaneous verses, including 'Lusitania Naufragium,' 'The Maussolleion-Charitoer,' 'The Guelder Roses,' 'Domnula mea, ora pro me,' &c.

Jouve (P. J.), MEN OF EUROPE, 1915, translated by R. F., 2/ net. Omega Workshops, 33, Fitzroy Square, W.

Contains the following verses: 'Now in this Time,' 'The Voices of Europe,' 'End,' 'I Hear your Work,' and 'What Must We Do?' There are woodcuts by Mr. Roald Kristian.

Rose of my Life, with a Prefatory Poem by Austin Dobson, 3/6 net. Jenkins
The volume includes sonnets, trios, ballades, and rondeaus.

Sime (A. H. Moncur), MEMORY, AND OTHER SONNETS, 1/ net.

The Author, Oakhurst, The Mount, Shrewsbury
These include 'The Alpine Flower,' 'The Birth-Place of Love,' 'Sympathy,' and 'The Nurses of the Sick Poor.'

Stuart (Muriel), CHRIST AT CARNIVAL, AND OTHER POEMS, 3/6 net. Jenkins

The title piece was originally published in *The English Review*. The volume also includes 'The Chalice of Circe,' 'In Praise of Mandragora,' and other pieces.

Tessdale (Sara), RIVERS TO THE SEA, 5/6 net. Macmillan

A collection of verses, some of which are reprinted from *Harper's Century*, *Scribner's*, and *Poetry*.

Walsh (Thomas), THE PILGRIM KINGS, GRECO AND GOYA, AND OTHER POEMS OF SPAIN, 5/8 net. Macmillan

Includes 'Alhambra Songs,' 'Zither Song,' 'Goya in the Cupola,' and some odes from the Spanish of Fray Luis de León.

Wordsworth (William), THE PATRIOTIC POETRY OF, A Selection by Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland, 1/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The poems have notes on their historical and biographical setting, and are also furnished with an Introduction.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Catalogue of the Greek Papyri in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Vol. II., edited by J. de M. Johnson, Victor Martin, and Arthur S. Hunt, 21/ net. Manchester University Press

The present volume is devoted to papyri of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, and is illustrated with twenty-three plates.

Potter (Alfred Claghorn), THE LIBRARY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY: Descriptive and Historical Notes. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press

A third edition.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Claridge (W. Walton), A HISTORY OF THE GOLD COAST AND ASHANTI, 2 vols., 36/ net. Murray

The narrative covers a period from the earliest times to the beginning of the present century. Sir Hugh Clifford contributes an Introduction.

Cuthell (Mrs. Edith E.), THE SCOTTISH FRIEND OF FREDERIC THE GREAT, 2 vols., 24/ net. Stanley Paul

A biography of George, Baron Keith, tenth and last Earl Marischall of Scotland.

Dodds (Madeleine Hope and Ruth), THE PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE, 1536-7, AND THE EXETER CONSPIRACY, 1538, 2 vols., 30/ net. Cambridge University Press

The work is furnished with maps, a Bibliography, and an Index.

Dumas (Alexandre), THE LAST KING, OR THE NEW FRANCE, now first translated, edited by R. S. Garnett, 2 vols., 24/ net. Stanley Paul
A translation of 'Le Dernier Roi des Français' (1852), with an Introduction, notes, and Appendices.

German Prince (A) and his Victim, taken from the Memoirs of Madame Pauvne Panam, "the beautiful Greek," 12/6 net. Long

The story of the married life of the parents of Prince Albert, containing extracts from the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld's memoirs.

Letters of Capt. Engelbert Lutyns, edited by Sir Lees Knowles, 10/6 net. Lane

These are the official letters of Capt. Lutyns, who was Orderly Officer at Longwood from February 10th, 1820, to April 15th, 1821. They are edited with an Introduction and foot-notes, and furnished with illustrations.

Mills (Richard Charles), THE COLONIZATION OF AUSTRALIA (1820-42), 10/6 net. Sidgwick & Jackson

A study of the policy and achievements in colonization of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

Phillips (W. Allison), POLAND, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the story of the Poles, told with regard to its bearing on the Polish question and to the issues involved in the present war.

Sever (John), THE ENGLISH FRANCISCANS UNDER HENRY III., 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell
The Gladstone Memorial Prize Essay.

Statutes and Customs of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Salisbury, edited by Chr. Wordsworth, Subdean, and Douglas Maclean, Prebendary of Bishopston, 10/6 net. Clowes

A new edition of the old Cathedral Statutes of Salisbury. An English translation is given on the pages opposite to the Latin text, and there is a Preface.

Stirling (A. M. W.), A PAINTER OF DREAMS, AND OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES, 12/6 net. Lane

The volume includes biographical sketches of William Bosville, Madame Patterson Bonaparte, and Roddam Spencer Stanhope, the author's uncle.

Ward (Estelle Frances), CHRISTOPHER MONCK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, 12/ net. Murray

A biography of the Caroline statesman and soldier.

Whitelung (Richard), MY HARVEST, 10/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

The autobiography of the author of 'No. 5, John Street,' containing his reminiscences of literary and journalistic circles.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Graham (Stephen), A TRAMP'S SKETCHES, 1/ net. Nelson

A cheap edition.

Sport, Travel, and Adventure, edited by A. G. Lewis, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A collection of stories of the adventures of explorers and sportsmen, and of the primitive customs of native life in strange lands. There are numerous illustrations.

Up and Down the World, by a Passionate Pilgrim, 10/6 net. Jenkins

A description of life in Scotland and travels in the Far East and in Italy during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Cappon (Prof. James), GERMAN POLITICS AND BRITISH POLITICS. Kingston, Ontario, Jackson Press

A second edition.

Hurd (Percy and Archibald), THE NEW EMPIRE PARTNERSHIP, 6/ net. Murray

A discussion on the way in which the war has strengthened the Empire in matters of defence and commerce.

Morse (John), AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE RUSSIAN RANKS, 6/ net. Duckworth

The writer describes experiences of the fighting in Poland during the first ten months of the war.

Palmer (Frederick), MY YEAR OF THE WAR, 6/ net. Murray

The author, described as "the only accredited American correspondent at the British Front," gives an account of his experiences with the troops in France and of his visit to the Grand Fleet.

Wakefield (Right Rev. H. Russell), A FORTNIGHT AT THE FRONT, 6d. net. Longmans

The Bishop of Birmingham's impressions of our troops in France.

Wason (J. Cathcart), THE BEAST, 3d. P. S. King
A pamphlet on the brutal methods of warfare employed by the Germans.

Withers (Hartley), WAR AND SELF-DENIAL, 2d. Dent

A lecture on the necessity for personal economy which was delivered at King's College, London, last month.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Cambridge History of English Literature, Vol. XII., edited by Sir A. W. Ward and A. R. Waller, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

The present volume, with the two forthcoming ones, deals with the nineteenth century as a whole, excluding living authors.

PHILOLOGY.

Lorimer (Major D. L. R.), PASHTU, Part I., 15/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The author deals with problems of the syntax of colloquial Pashtu, and has chapters on the Persian and Indian elements in the language. English-Pashtu and Pashtu-English Indexes are added.

SOCIOLOGY.

Catholic Studies in Social Reform, VIII. CHRISTIAN FEMINISM, A Charter of Rights and Duties, by Margaret Fletcher, 6d. net. P. S. King

A book for "study circles" among women.

Cooper (Elizabeth), THE HARIM AND THE PURDAH, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Studies of the married life of women in Asia.

Williams (Alfred), LIFE IN A RAILWAY FACTORY, 5/ net. Duckworth

The author describes his experiences and observations as a workman during twenty-three years' continuous service in the sheds.

ECONOMICS.

Matthai (John), VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH INDIA, 4/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A study of Indian local government, with a Preface by Mr. Sidney Webb.

POLITICS.

Davidson (William L.), POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ENGLAND: the Utilitarians from Bentham to J. S. Mill, 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A new volume in the "Home University Library."

Ponsonby (Arthur), DEMOCRACY AND DIPLOMACY, 2/6 net. Methuen

The writer urges "the extension to the realm of foreign affairs of the democratic principle of government as it exists in domestic affairs."

EDUCATION.

Law (Narendra Nath), PROMOTION OF LEARNING IN INDIA BY EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLERS, 4/6 net. Longmans

An account of the educational activities of the East India Company and of European pioneers in India to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Oxford Historical Wall Maps: BRITISH ISLES: CHIEF INDUSTRIES IN 1700, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This map, intended for use in the upper forms of Public and Secondary Schools, illustrates the distribution of industries at the close of the seventeenth century.

FICTION.

Benson (Stella), IPOSE, 5/ net. Macmillan

The work of a new writer, with a militant Suffragette for heroine and a gardener for hero.

Dreiser (Theodore), THE "GENIUS," 6/ net. Lane

A study of the career of an American in the artistic and business world interrupted by his preoccupation with the opposite sex.

Kelston (Beatrice), THE BLOWS OF CIRCUMSTANCE, 6/ net. Long

A tale of an emotional woman, who goes on the stage, marries to escape from her suitors, and ultimately finds herself in the dock.

Macnaughtan (S.), FOUR CHIMNEYS, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap edition.

Romance (The) of Princess Arnulf, being an Intimate Personal Record of a Royal Family, 6/ net. Long

A tale of court life in a small European kingdom, told by a princess who makes an unhappy marriage.

Stratton-Porter (Gene), LADDIE: A TRUE BLUE STORY, 2/6 net. Murray

A new edition, with a sketch of the author's life.

Tehekoff (Anton), RUSSIAN SILHOUETTES, translated from the Russian by Marian Fell, 6/ net. Duckworth

Contains 'Stories of Childhood,' 'Stories of Youth,' and 'Light and Shadow.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal, OCTOBER, 1/6 net. Elliot Stock

Includes 'A Survey of Wallingford,' by the Rev. J. E. Field; 'The English Ancestry of George Washington,' by Mr. T. Pape; and 'Sandhurst, Berks,' by Major G. A. Kemphorne.

Ecclesiastical Review, NOVEMBER, 15/ per annum. Washbourne

Some of the features are 'State Aid to Catholic Institutions,' by the Rev. John O'Grady; 'Are Non-Catholic Marriages Valid?' by the Rev. Joseph Selinger; and 'Viability of Prematurely Born Infants,' by Dr. Austin O'Malley.

Guthna Biladnha, 1/ net. Glasgow, MacLachlainn

The articles in English in this issue are 'The Way of the Celt,' by Mr. Alasdair M. Blair; 'Literature and the Kailyard,' by Dr. James D. Macpherson; and 'The Present State of the Scots Nobility,' by Mr. R. Erskine of Marr.

Indian Emigrant, OCTOBER, 8 annas. Madras, 33, Broadway

This number contains articles on 'The Hindu University Act,' 'War and Indian Currency,' 'Sanitation in the United Provinces,' and 'Oriental Immigration in the United States.'

International Review, NOVEMBER 1st, 6d.

Zurich, Art-Institut Orell Füssli
'Pax (Economica),' by M. Henri Lambert;
'The Poles as Champions of Slav Freedom,' by
Dr. A. v. Guttry; and 'What the Upshot will
be,' by Mr. Felix Beran, are items in this number.

Librarian and Book World, NOVEMBER, 6d. net.

Stanley Paul
This number opens with an article entitled
'Insane Economy,' protesting against the re-
duction of the incomes of public libraries.

North American Review, NOVEMBER, 1/ net.

Heinemann
'Patriotism and Profits: a Conversation about
Bonds,' by Mr. G. Harvey; 'Some Unpublished
Letters of Verlaine,' by Mr. Arthur Symonds; and
'Henry Arthur Jones and the Dramatic Renas-
sance,' by Mr. Thomas H. Dickinson, are features
of this issue.

Open Court, NOVEMBER, 10 cents.

Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co.
'The Origin of Woman,' by the editor; 'An
American's Apology to Germany,' by Mr. Roland
Hugins; and 'Our Knowledge of Christ: a
Review,' by Mr. William Harper Davis, are
features of this month's issue.

Round Table, DECEMBER, 2/6

Macmillan
This number includes articles on 'The
British Empire's Financial Task,' 'The War and
English Life,' 'Land Settlement after the War,'
'India and the Imperial Conference,' &c.

Spolia Zeylanica, issued from the Colombo Museum, Ceylon, Vol. X. Part XXXVII., edited by Joseph Pearson.

Colombo, A. C. Cottle
Includes 'The Echinoderms of Ceylon other
than Holothurians,' by Dr. H. L. Clark; 'Notes
on Ceylon Coccidæ,' by Mr. A. Rutherford; and
'Notes on Animal and Plant Life in the Vedda
Country,' by Mr. F. Lewis.

Symons' Meteorological Magazine, NOVEMBER, 4d.

Stanford
Contains 'International Balloon Ascents,' by
Mr. W. H. Dines; 'A Map of October Rainfall
in the Thames Valley,' a 'Climatological Table
for the British Empire, May, 1915,' and other
matter.

Theosophical Path, NOVEMBER, 1/

Point Loma, California
Some of the items are 'The Third Eye:
Ancient and Modern Races and Continents,' by
Mr. H. Travers; 'The Temple of the Baby
Apollo,' by Mr. Sergius Mompesson; and photo-
graphic illustrations of views at the International
Theosophical Headquarters.

United Service Magazine, NOVEMBER, 2/

Clowes
Some of the items are 'The Navy and the
War,' by Admiral; 'National Danger and
National Service,' by Major T. E. Compton; and
'The Dum-Dum Yarns,' by Mr. Edward C.
Crossman.

Voice from India, No. 2, 2d.

16, Mornington Crescent, N.W.
'G. K. Chesterton on India,' by Mr. Haren-
dranath Maitra; 'The Flute of Krishna,' by Miss
Mary Winchester Abbott; and 'A Tribute to
King George from an Indian Yogi,' are included
in the contents.

GENERAL.**Apperson (G. L.), THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF SMOKING, 6/ net.**

Secker
The story of "the fluctuations of fashion in
respect of the practice of smoking."

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Gift-Book, edited by George Goodchild, 3/ net.

Jarrod
The contributors include Mr. Edmund Gosse,
Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Anthony Hope, Walter
Emanuel, E. Nesbit, Mr. Lewis Baumer, and
Mr. Hugh Thomson.

Daily Mail Year-Book, 1916, edited by David Williamson, 6d. net.

Associated Newspapers
Contains the usual features of this year-book,
and includes articles on topical subjects by Sir
Edwin Pears, Mr. Charles Duguid, Mr. H. W.
Wilson, and others.

Gallican (Walter M.), HOW TO LOVE: THE ART OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, 1/ net.

Pearson
Includes chapters on 'Love and Courtship,'
'The Nature of Man,' 'Marriage as an Art,'
'Parentage,' &c.

Janis (Elsie), LOVE LETTERS OF AN ACTRESS, 2/6 net.

Pearson
A series of letters to an actress from American
and English admirers, described by the author as
"the legitimate offspring of imagination and
observation."

Majid (Abdul), THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LEADERSHIP, 2/6 net.

Fisher Unwin
A psychological analysis of the conduct of
masses, and the methods of persuasion used by
successful leaders.

R.I.B.A. Kalendar, 1915-16, 2/6

8, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.
Includes registers of Fellows, Associates,
Licentiate, and Students, information on the
Allied Societies, particulars of examinations, &c.
Stendhal (Henry Beyle), ON LOVE, translated from the French by Philip Sidney Woolf and Cecil N. Sidney Woolf, 7/6 net.
Duckworth
The translation is furnished with an Intro-
duction and notes.

Stitchery Annual, Vol. III., 1/ net.

R.T.S.
Contains instructions on all kinds of plain
and fancy needlework.

Thomson (J. A. K.), THE GREEK TRADITION: Essays in the Reconstruction of Ancient Thought, 5/ net.

Allen & Unwin
These essays include 'On an Old Map,'
'Alcestis and her Hero,' 'The Springs of Poetry,'
and 'Some Thoughts on Translation.' Prof.
Gilbert Murray contributes a Preface.

PAMPHLETS.**Asquith (Right Hon. H. H.), HOW DO WE STAND TO-DAY? 1d.**

Fisher Unwin
The speech delivered in the House of
Commons on the 2nd inst.

Country-Side Leaflet, NOVEMBER, 14d.

E. K. Robinson, Warham, Glamorgan Road,
Hampton Wick
Contains 'A Moorhen Drama,' by Miss Clara
Bensted; a nature lesson on 'The Elephant,' by
E. K. R.; Country-Side Notes, and other matter.

SCIENCE.**Cunningham (E.), RELATIVITY AND THE ELECTRON THEORY, 4/ net.**

Longmans
The aim of the author is "to set out as clearly
and simply as possible the relation of the Principle
of Relativity to the generally accepted Electron
Theory, showing at what points the former is the
natural and necessary complement of the latter."

Seal (Brajendranath), THE POSITIVE SCIENCES OF THE ANCIENT HINDUS, 12/6 net.

Longmans
Contains a series of monographs describing
the scientific theories of the ancient Hindus.

FINE ARTS.**Clapham (Alfred W.), LESNES ABBEY IN THE PARISH OF ERITH, KENT, 10/6 net.**

Cassio Press
This is "the complete record of the investi-
gations, architectural and historical, carried out
by the Works Committee of the Woolwich
Antiquarian Society during the years 1909-13."
It is furnished with plates and textual illustrations.

Johnson (Stanley C.), CHATS ON MILITARY CURIOS, 5/ net.

Fisher Unwin
A practical handbook for the collector.

Moor Park, Rickmansworth: a Series of Photographs by Alvin Langdon Coburn, 5/ net.

Elkin Mathews
Lady Ebury contributes an Introduction on
the historical associations of Moor Park, and Sir
William Temple's appreciation of it is added.

Sumerian Tablets from Umma in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, transcribed, translated, and translated by C. L. Badale, 5/ net.

Manchester University Press
Canon C. H. W. Johns contributes a Fore-
word.

Woodcuts of the Fifteenth Century in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, edited by Campbell Dodgson, 7/6 net.

Manchester University Press
A portfolio of facsimile reproductions,
supplied with an Introduction and notes.

FOREIGN.**Aicard (Jean), NOTRE-DAME-D'AMOUR, 1/ net.**

Nelson
A cheap edition.

Discours prononcés à la Douma et au Conseil d'Empire sur la Situation du Peuple Juif en Russie.

Lausanne, F. Rouge & Cie.
Translated into French from the shorthand
reports by M. Gustave Brocher.

Ecrivains français pendant la Guerre: MAURICE BARRÈS, Pages choisies; EMILE BOUTROUX, Pages choisies, 2 fr. each.

Paris, Larousse
This series is intended for foreign readers,
and gives a selection from contemporary French
writers.

Faure (Gabriel), PAYSAGES DE GUERRE, 2 fr. 50.

Paris, Perrin
A series of sketches of the battle-fields of
France and Italy, closing with one on Napoleon.

LA SOLIDARITÉ FRANCO-ANGLO-ITALIENNE:**ESSAI DE RÉALISATION D'UN PROGRAMME INTELLECTUEL DE DEMAIN.**

CETTE guerre, qui a pour but la liquidation
d'un passé engendré par l'imprévoyance et
l'injustice, permettra de reconstruire
l'humanité sur des bases nouvelles. Il
s'agira non seulement de la réorganisation
politique des peuples, mais aussi du re-
nouveau de leur vie économique et
intellectuelle. La mentalité allemande, si
opposée aux aspirations modernes, a été
surtout créée par les idées fausses des écri-
vains, inspirées par le militarisme et la
dynastie dégénérée des Hohenzollern.

D'autres idées directrices prédominent au
monde nouveau qui doit sortir de cette
guerre! Il nous faudra avant tout rompre
avec la prétendue civilisation allemande,
avec l'influence de ses savants, de ses philo-
sophes et de ses écrivains. L'Europe devra,
entre autres, renouer des traditions inter-
rompues à l'époque de la Renaissance.

I.

Dans le domaine intellectuel et moral, tous
les trésors dont les humains sont si fiers
étaient surtout créés par les trois peuples
aujourd'hui alliés et amis: les Anglais, les
Français et les Italiens.

Mais leur activité a manqué toujours de
cohésion et d'unité. Les Allemands, s'em-
parant des conquêtes de la pensée et de
l'imagination que l'on devait à ces trois
peuples, ont fait croire à leur propre génie et
à leurs grands mérites. N'étant que des
propagateurs de la pensée des autres, ils
nous ont fait croire qu'ils en étaient les
auteurs.

Dans le domaine littéraire, tous les genres
retrouvent leurs créateurs et leurs repré-
sentants dans ces trois littératures réunies.

Que ce soit le romantisme ou le classicisme,
le symbolisme ou le réalisme, toutes les
écoles littéraires se rattachent aux civilisa-
tions anglaise, française ou italienne.

J'ai eu l'occasion d'étudier ailleurs comment,
sous l'influence réciproque de l'Angle-
terre et de la France, est née la liberté du
monde, le régime constitutionnel et tous les
principes si chers aux démocrates modernes.

Georges Brandès démontre dans ses
'Principaux Courants de la Littérature du
XIXème Siècle' l'influence capitale sur les
lettres universelles de Jean-Jacques Rous-
seau. Or, ce que Rousseau a été pour
Goethe et toute l'Allemagne, Richardson,
avec sa 'Clarisse Harlowe,' l'a été pour
Rousseau.

Dante, le Tasse, Petrarque, Montaigne,
Shakespeare, Molière, Voltaire, voilà les
graines supérieures du grand arbre de la
civilisation franco-anglo-italienne qui ont
fait éclore les beautés principales de la
littérature de nos jours.

La France du XVIème siècle, ce véritable
précurseur de la pensée moderne, continue
dans le domaine de l'art, comme dans celui
de l'érudition, l'œuvre de l'Italie. Sans la
Renaissance italienne, point de Renaissance
française.

Notre humanité, de même que la littérature
qui la représente, le génie de la langue, sa
clarté, sa précision et son universalité, nous
viennent surtout du contact de la France
avec l'antiquité.

Tous les grands écrivains français du passé
ont été bercés et nourris par les classiques
latins ou grecs. Or la France a reçu l'anti-
quité des mains de l'Italie. D'après la

remarque profonde de Joseph Texte, elle l'avait reçue même défigurée par elle. L'humanisme, rapporté d'Italie en France, a engendré ensuite tout ce que l'Europe a produit de durable, de noble et d'élevé. Ajoutons même que les grandes œuvres de l'antiquité sont arrivées en France dans les mêmes fourgons qui ont amené les œuvres italiennes. Les premiers humanistes célébrèrent en France, en même temps : Virgile et Théocrite, Tacite et Plutarque, Dante et Pétrarque.

C'est de l'Italie aussi que nous est venu l'individualisme qui a transformé l'idéal antique de la gloire et du mérite.

C'est là aussi que nous avons puisé l'amour et l'exaltation de l'art, devenus les grands mobiles de notre vie. Selon John Addington Symonds, cette exaltation a tenu dans les esprits de la Renaissance la même place que l'idée de la science tient dans l'époque moderne.

Or le culte de la beauté et de l'art est un trait distinctif des peuples et des aspirations supérieures.

Nous pourrions ainsi retrouver, dans l'influence exercée par l'Italie sur la France et conséquemment sur l'Angleterre, les sources d'élévation et de noblesse qui font l'orgueil de notre civilisation.

L'Allemagne n'a vécu que des emprunts faits à ces trois pays. Même son premier réveil national, le romantisme déchaîné de Herder, qui entraîna dans son courant Goethe et Schiller, a été engendré par l'influence combinée de Jean-Jacques et de Diderot.

II.

Les grands écrivains d'Italie ont façonné la pensée des génies français et anglais. Les derniers ont réagi à leur tour sur l'Italie. Shakespeare et Molière ont grandi sous l'influence italienne. De même Chaucer serait incompréhensible sans la France et l'Italie. Le souci de la beauté de la forme, dont les littératures franco-anglo-italiennes sont particulièrement fières, leur vient en ligne directe de la renaissance italienne, car cette condition essentielle de la durée et de la valeur de chaque œuvre est d'ordinaire négligée chez les écrivains allemands.

Nous devons sans conteste le culte de la beauté, l'amour passionné de l'idéal et de la gloire, à l'Italie. L'antiquité, passée à travers son filtre, a pris des formes nouvelles. L'âme contemporaine en est issue si inquiète et si éprise de notre survie personnelle, qui tend à agrandir notre existence à travers les siècles par le souvenir de notre nom et de nos actes.

Il a fallu la conviction intime des Italiens qu'ils prolongent dans leur pensée et dans leurs actes la vie des héros romains pour leur permettre d'aller vers le passé avec une ardeur qui n'aura rien de comparable dans les siècles à venir. Rappelons-nous Alphonse d'Aragon qui négocie la paix avec les habitants de Padoue en échange d'un os du bras de Tite-Live, qu'il met au-dessus de tous les trésors de la terre ! Cet épisode est un vrai symbole. Il incarne les tendances et les aspirations des Italiens de la Renaissance. Sans cet amour excessif du passé, les Italiens n'auraient pas été suivis par les autres nations.

Il ne faut pas oublier non plus le contact direct de tous les grands esprits avec l'Italie. Rabelais fait son premier voyage en Italie en 1534, et les impressions apportées de là-bas mettent un sceau indélébile sur toute sa pensée. C'est à Rome que Joachim du Bellay fait son recueil des 'Regrets.' La Ville Eternelle produit une impression indicible sur l'âme du jeune poète, et ses sensations romaines animeront sa nombreuse

descendance. Au milieu des faussetés de la capitale pontificale, du Bellay appréciera davantage la simplicité et le charme de son doux pays angevin. Mais il le chantera en homme imprégné d'autres beautés et revenu des grandeurs de la vie. Montaigne lui-même ne résistera pas à la curiosité d'aller en Italie. Insensible aux beautés de sa nature, il y puise pourtant des matériaux éternels pour l'étude de l'âme humaine.

Rome exerça même sur Montaigne une telle influence que l'auteur des 'Essais' se manifesta un beau jour plus italien que français. Il n'a pas assez d'éloges pour "la ville métropolitaine de toutes les nations chrétiennes" ! Il l'associera dans son amour à la ville de Paris, "un des plus nobles ornements du monde." A travers Montaigne, qui exerça une influence inoubliable sur Shakespeare et en particulier sur Thomas Browne et tous les génies littéraires des siècles suivants, on saisit davantage les chaînes sympathiques qui relient les trois pays.

En faisant un retour sur eux-mêmes, les Italiens s'apercevront de nouveau que leurs écrivains les plus originaux doivent beaucoup aux Français et aux Anglais. D'après la remarque de Giuseppe Finzi, Goldoni, le plus pur parmi les Italiens, serait inconcevable sans Richardson et Molière.

Lorsqu'on aura un jour étudié à fond la connexité et l'affinité des trois littératures, on sera étonné de voir combien leur pénétration intime a passé inaperçue pendant des siècles. On pourrait dire qu'il y a entre les littératures italienne et anglaise le même rapport symbolique qui existe entre Dryden et Monti. Le poète italien est sans doute très original, et pourtant il a grandi sous l'inspiration du chantre anglais. La parenté de leur esprit éclate même dans la passion avec laquelle ils tiennent à traduire les grands écrivains classiques. Mais si l'Anglais s'attache à Virgile, l'Italien choisit de préférence Homère. Tous deux se marient dans des conditions analogues, et tous deux deviennent des historiographes de leurs souverains, sans pourtant jamais faire de l'histoire. L'un fera une ode inoubliable sur 'Ste.-Cécile,' l'autre sur la 'Beauté de l'Univers.' Et cependant, malgré les ressemblances extérieures, l'originalité de chacun, façonnée par l'ambiance où ils évoluent, éclate dans tout ce qu'ils ont écrit et pensé.

Les amants de Lucrèce, malgré leurs étreintes passionnées, n'arrivent point à se fondre l'un dans l'autre. Leur personnalité survit nonobstant les influences durables qu'engendrent leurs caresses réciproques.

C'est ainsi que les trois littératures, les plus imposantes et les plus belles du monde, doivent leur naissance aux étreintes réciproques de leurs génies respectifs. Elles accusent un air de parenté intime, tout en gardant leurs caractères personnels. Et chacune à son tour enrichira à sa façon la pensée et la conscience humaines. Mais pour comprendre leur valeur intégrale, pour s'orienter dans le dédale des éléments qui ont formé l'âme contemporaine, il faut étudier la genèse et l'évolution de ces trois littératures principales du monde, qui, par leur influence incessante de l'une sur l'autre, ont contribué à la floraison du plus beau jardin de la Beauté que l'humanité ait eu jamais à admirer. La solidarité de leurs aspirations et l'union de leurs sentiments a éclaté d'une façon significative pendant cette guerre. La barbarie allemande a soufflé à toutes les trois les mêmes sentiments de révolte, les mêmes répulsions, et le même désir de sauver l'humanité des dangers tendant à sa dégradation et à sa destruction.

III.

Dans le domaine scientifique, nous constatons également que sans les grands Anglais, les grands Français ou les grands Italiens, pour ne parler que des hommes comme Galilée, Giordano Bruno, Bacon, Descartes, Claude Bernard, Berthelot, Pasteur, Darwin et tant d'autres, l'Allemagne n'aurait jamais pu développer ses sciences appliquées à l'industrie dont elle se montre si fière.

La musique, que l'Allemagne veut faire passer pour un art essentiellement allemand, prit pourtant naissance en Italie. Les chants religieux codifiés par le pape Grégoire, qui vont du Vème au XIIIème siècle, renferment toutes les racines qui, en se développant, nous ont offert la superbe floraison de la musique de nos jours.

Vincent d'Indy a émis cette idée judicieuse que dans les chants grégoriens on retrouve toutes les formes musicales les plus récentes. Dans ce recueil miraculeux puisèrent les musiciens du XIVème au XVIIème siècle. Et c'est ainsi que naquirent les chefs-d'œuvre de Joaquin, de Palestrina, de Lassus et de tant d'autres.

Sous l'influence bienfaisante de ces trois pays, la pensée et l'inspiration humaines se développèrent d'une façon harmonieuse. La véritable humanité dans l'art, dans les lettres et dans les sciences est conforme aux traditions historiques de ces trois peuples.

Fraternellement unis pendant cette guerre, ils sont destinés à continuer leur vie en commun après les années d'orage. Et la question se posera alors de trouver des intermédiaires compréhensifs et intelligents devant faciliter leur connaissance réciproque.

IV.

Il faudrait créer une sorte de solidarité intellectuelle entre les trois nations. Il faut que chacun de leurs grands écrivains, penseurs, ou savants puisse être connu et aimé par les trois peuples à la fois.

On obtiendra ainsi une grande diffusion des idées et des œuvres qui mériteraient d'influencer leur mentalité réciproque. Comme celle-ci est destinée à mener dans l'avenir le monde, toute l'humanité en profitera à son tour.

La littérature allemande au service de l'impérialisme et du militarisme des Hohenzollern a été plutôt un élément dissolvant dans la marche du progrès. Dans l'adaptation ou dans la traduction des ouvrages étrangers, les Allemands se sont laissés en outre guider par leurs préoccupations pratiques et leurs intérêts immédiats. D'autre part, la pensée allemande a été loin d'être humaine dans le véritable sens de ce mot.

L'union des trois génies principaux du monde pourra avoir des conséquences bienfaisantes et décisives sur l'évolution de l'activité des peuples devant aller vers la beauté et la vérité.

Pour réaliser cette œuvre grandiose il faudra avoir recours aux organes les mieux outillés pour sa réalisation. Dans cet ordre d'idées, l'Athenæum aura à jouer un rôle important. Son passé glorieux lui a procuré une notoriété universelle. En se mettant au service de la solidarité intellectuelle des trois alliés, cet organe augmentera son importance et sa diffusion. Il pourra très facilement devenir un lien significatif du rapprochement entre Français, Anglais et Italiens. En s'assurant la collaboration de ces trois pays dirigeants, l'Athenæum fera connaître et apprécier par le grand public international les écrivains et les artistes des pays alliés.

On pourra y puiser de la sorte les données devant servir à l'orientation mondiale.

Quelle douce joie pour les grands écrivains de chacun de ces pays d'être assurés d'une popularité chez des esprits qui leur seront les plus chers !

L'Athenæum pourra ainsi jouer le même rôle, mais en plus grand, qui échet jadis aux *Gazettes* françaises et hollandaises.

Il faudra réaliser les mêmes efforts en France et en Italie. Ce travail en commun de soutien, d'encouragement et de diffusion de l'humanité anglo-franco-italienne rendra des services inestimables à la *Nouvelle Renaissance* qui sortira de cette guerre....

V.

En prêchant la solidarité de la pensée des trois peuples unis, nous n'avons point en vue une sorte de quarantaine à l'égard des autres. Bien au contraire : tout ce qui nous viendra de beau et de vrai des autres petits et grands pays va être accueilli avec enthousiasme par les trois peuples, qui deviendront ainsi les distributeurs principaux du succès et de la gloire. On veillera également sur les manifestations de la *Kultur*, qui sans doute continueront à empoisonner l'univers pendant une série d'années. Et de même qu'il faudra garantir la sécurité des peuples qui continueront à être menacés par l'espionnage et le militarisme allemands, il faudra de même défendre leur conscience de la contagion morale d'une collectivité qui gardera longtemps à son passif le manifeste des 93. Les Anglais et les Français, qui se promettent de travailler dans ce sens, trouveront dans les Italiens des auxiliaires précieux. Car l'élite de leurs écrivains dénonçait depuis longtemps "le poison allemand."

Déjà Dante n'appelait les Germains que "Tedeschi et Lurchi," c'est à dire des goinfres et des grossiers ivrognes. Pétrarque s'écrie dans 'l'Italia mia' : "N'oubliez pas le mensonge de l'Allemand !" Mais hélas ! le génie divisé des trois peuples qui devraient être unis depuis longtemps avait permis aux Allemands de les inonder autant de leurs produits commerciaux que des produits de leur pensée. Naturellement, ceux parmi les Allemands qui sauront s'émanciper de leur milieu ambiant deviendront plus tard les bienvenus parmi les vrais civilisés....

Dans ce grand travail de discernement de la pensée créatrice des peuples, *L'Athenæum* pourra rendre de très réels services.

Seulement, loin d'attendre la fin de la guerre, il faudra d'ores et déjà préparer la voie. La France devra avoir pour mission de découvrir les grands esprits anglais et italiens, de même que l'Angleterre devra rechercher ce qu'il y a de beau et de grand en France et en Italie, et l'Italie à son tour devra faire connaître à tous ses enfants les grands écrivains anglais ou français. Cette affinité de la pensée des trois peuples jouera, n'en doutons point, un rôle primordial pour l'établissement des assises mondiales de demain. Ajoutons aussi qu'il n'y a rien de plus passionnant que le travail tendant à la découverte de la beauté et de la grandeur des principes qui nous unissent, et nous uniront à travers les siècles.*

JEAN FINOT.

* Notre groupement se trouve réduit actuellement à la France, à l'Italie et à l'Angleterre. Le caractère spécial de la langue russe et sa diffusion presque nulle dans les autres pays alliés empêchent pour le moment de la faire rentrer dans cette combinaison de solidarité intellectuelle. Mais les littérateurs et écrivains russes bénéficieront en premier lieu de notre association projetée. Du reste, l'éloge de la pensée et des écrivains russes n'est plus à faire, et l'on comprend aisément l'importance capitale que ceux-ci devront jouer dans l'Europe de demain.

Conséquemment, dans un avenir prochain, notre association se verra obligée d'élargir ses cadres en faveur de nos alliés russes.

Literary Gossip.

The Globe reappeared on Monday last, and took occasion to make a frank avowal of its "regrettable mistake." The suggestion that it did not invent its story does not seem to improve matters much. A paper is, we take it, responsible for what it publishes. Other people have the courage of their convictions; an editor must have the courage of his contributors. But it is his business to discover the wiles of the many people who nowadays

Tell a tale of cock and bull
Of convincing details full.

It must be admitted, however, that official reticence and Parliamentary obscurity tend to encourage the belief in mere rumour.

A MEETING of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies will take place next Tuesday at 4.30 in the apartments of the Royal Society, Burlington House, when a paper on 'Funeral Lights in Roman Sepulchral Monuments' will be read by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, with lantern illustrations.

HERM, the small island near Guernsey, is no longer leased to a Germany company and occupied by a German prince. Writers of fiction, e.g., Mr. Marriott Watson in 'The Picaroon,' have made use of the opportunities it afforded for imagining foreign romance or intrigue at a short distance from the English coast.

THE best two items in the Christmas number of *Truth* are 'The Great Persian (or Prussian) War, translated from the original text of Herodotus the son of Tissuphibides,' and 'The Death of John Bull.' The former is an admirably successful adaptation of ancient style to modern needs, especially with regard to the press of to-day; while the latter should appeal vividly to all mentioned in the inquest proceedings. The rest of the reading matter is comparatively unimportant, and greatly marred by the appearance of advertisements where least expected.

WE have received a letter, too long for insertion in our present number, from Mr. W. T. Whitley in reply to Mr. James Greig's communication which appeared last week on p. 374.

DR. ÉDOUARD NAVILLE has been appointed to deliver the Schweich Lectures on Biblical Archaeology, and will discourse on 'The Text of the Old Testament' on December 9th, 14th, and 16th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Theatre, Burlington Gardens.

These lectures are free, by invitation, for which application should be made in writing to the Secretary, the British Academy, Burlington House, W.

THE sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on Wednesday last week of books belonging to Mr. W. R. Phelps included the following items and prices:—'Paradise Lost,' 1668, an unusually fine copy, 26l. 5s.; Suckling's 'Fragmenta Aurea,' first edition, 10l. 10s.; More's 'Utopia,' translated by Raphe Robinson, first edition, black-letter, 17l.; Heraldry, a col-

lection in MS. of arms, 4 vols., folio, 23l. 2s.; and 'Ben Jonson His Part of King James his Entertainment on passing to his Coronation,' 1604, with 'A Declaration of the Demeanor and Carriage of Sir Walter Raleigh,' &c., 1618, and five other items in 1 vol., 65l. 2s.

MISS VIOLA MEYNELL has finished a new novel, 'Narcissus,' to be published by Mr. Martin Secker on January 1st. During that month also the same publisher will issue Mr. Hugh Walpole's new novel, 'The Dark Forest,' a book of immediate interest, since it is the direct outcome of the author's recent experiences at the Russian scene of action.

IN *The Cornhill Magazine* for December Bishop Frodsham writes on 'The Humour of Thackeray,' with three of Thackeray's unpublished letters for his text; and Lady Charnwood discusses 'Last-Century Letters' from a collection of autographs. 'Switzerland in War-Time' is a study of neutral opinion by Mr. Arnold Lunn. Mr. A. G. Bradley goes back in 'The Military Traditions of Canada' to the United Empire Loyalists. In 'From the Land of Letters,' as centred in Oxford from the fifties to the seventies, Mr. Thomas F. Plowman gives various reminiscences of literary men, from Thackeray and Dickens to Charles Reade and Ruskin.

DR. LLEWELLYN BEBB, who died on Monday last, had been for seventeen years Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. At Oxford, where he had a distinguished career, he was Fellow, Tutor, and Vice-President of Brasenose, and delivered the Grinfield Lectures on the Septuagint, 1897-1901. His most important publication was a collection of the 'Evidence of the Early Versions and Patristic Quotations on the Text of the New Testament' in 'Studia Biblica.'

THE death is announced last Sunday night of the Rev. James Alexander Paterson, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in New College, Edinburgh. His published works include several on Old Testament subjects, and he edited Prof. A. B. Davidson's 'Old Testament Prophecy,' 'Biblical and Literary Essays,' and his two volumes of sermons.

WE notice also the death of Dr. Solomon Schechter, head of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America since 1902, and one of the most accomplished Hebrew scholars of recent years. Dr. Schechter was previously Reader in Rabbis at Cambridge, and Professor of Hebrew at University College, London. His publications include 'Studies in Judaism,' 'The Wisdom of Ben Sira,' and 'Some Aspects of Rabbinical Theology.'

THE death is announced of Dr. Charles Frederick Holder, Assistant-Curator of the Museum of Natural History in New York, 1871-5, and afterwards Honorary Curator, and holder of the Chair of Zoology at the Throop College of Technology. He was author of a long list of books connected with his own subject; and wrote lives of Louis Agassiz and Charles Darwin, as well as a work on American men of science.

SCIENCE

Savage Man in Central Africa. By Adolphe Louis Cureau. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d. net.)

M. CUREAU seems to have had several years' experience of a particular area in West Africa, which is in many ways far from typical of the whole continent. It is therefore a pity that he generalizes so freely and dogmatically about "the Negro," for we fancy that some, at any rate, of his conclusions will not pass unchallenged by anthropologists. His observations embrace the Fan, the people of Loango, and some of the Bantu tribes of the Middle Congo and its northern affluents, as well as the non-Bantu Azande ("Nyam-Nyam") of the Ubangi valley. Of these tribes, those nearest the coast have been in contact with Europeans for four hundred years and subjected to the worst influences of the slave trade; while those of the inland forest appear to differ so widely from other Bantu in the east and centre of the continent that it scarcely seems fair to depict them as representing the race. M. Cureau, we gather, has a sufficient knowledge of several native languages, and, further, of medicine, to ensure the collection of fairly trustworthy first-hand information; so that his facts, at any rate, are entitled to a respectful hearing, however we may quarrel with his deductions.

He tells us, for instance, that the African's senses are, on the whole, less acute than those of the European, and that clinical practice is rendered very difficult by the patients' awkwardness and inability to do what is required of them when directed to cough, breathe, relax the muscles, &c. (He does not specifically mention inability to understand what is required of them, for which the doctor might be responsible as much as the patient.) This, at most, can only be true of his own area of observation, since we have to set against it the testimony of a medical man from Uganda, who, after an experience of several years, embracing over 60,000 cases drawn from at least six different tribes, declares that the directions, once understood, are complied with more easily and satisfactorily than by the average European. The senses, this observer considers, are in general—apart from a few cases of defective eyesight which he has recorded—acuter in the native than in the white man, though he is willing to allow that, as M. Cureau points out, some of this apparent superiority may be the result of training and habit. Thus in seeing animals on a distant plain, or in a thick forest, the native may succeed where the European fails, merely because he is accustomed to the appearance presented by the animal in relation to its background; in other words, he knows exactly where to look and what to look for. Perhaps M. Cureau's subjects were below the average,

which might seem, from other accounts, to be the case with some of the western forest tribes; but without a detailed examination of his data (which he does not supply) it is impossible to form any opinion on this point.

Large deductions, again, must be made from his dicta on marriage and family life. He quite misunderstands the institution of *lobola* (we use the Zulu term for convenience); perhaps he only came in contact with it in its most degraded form, where (probably through the influence of the slave-trader or European laws based on a misconception) it has become an actual purchase. The element of personal preference in marriages is greatly under-estimated, also the extent to which the theoretical *patria potestas* is counter-acted in individual cases by an easy-going disposition or by real affection for a daughter. Cases of runaway marriage (when the girl, on reaching maturity, objects to the husband destined for her), or of insanity through disappointed love (said to be not infrequent among the Giryana), dispose of the theory that the woman is entirely passive and indifferent in these matters.

The discrepancies between M. Cureau's statements and those of other competent observers might be explained by a difference of locality, were it not for some remarks which seem to suggest incompleteness or superficiality in his own observations. He says that the natives have no traditions and (with the exception of the Fans, where the researches of P. Trilles and others could not be ignored) no unwritten literature! Mr. R. E. Dennett has collected a large number of folk-tales from this very region of Loango, and, though it may be contended by some that he has read into the mythology of the Bavili more than the facts will justify, he did not invent the traditions which are its substratum.

Again, the Bushongo of the Lomami region were discovered by Messrs. Torday and Simpson to have detailed records going back for centuries. Perhaps, as the ruling caste were immigrants from the north, M. Cureau would except them as non-Negro; yet they would seem to have taken root in a way to prove that the Negro is capable of assimilating higher elements—a capacity which the author, by implication at least, denies him.

While, as we have seen, he accepts the current misconceptions as to the position of African women, he seems, in one or two remarkable passages, to be perplexed by an intuition of the true state of things. He speaks of woman's hard lot in being compelled to till the soil, and admits at the same time that she looks on this as her rightful sphere and that she controls the food-supply of the community, yet he does not perceive the implications of this admission. Elsewhere he is puzzled by an apparent sacredness attaching to women as such, and their performance of certain ritual functions to the exclusion of men, and dimly conjectures that this arises from reverence for maternity. But he never refers to the primæval

relation between the human mother, the earth-mother, and sowing and harvest.

M. Cureau considers the essential trait of the African character to be a certain instability, which he ascribes to the relatively small space occupied by the subconscious mind in these people. We shall not follow him into these regions of psychology, but it was our impression that experts credited the African with a larger relative share of subconscious mind than civilized man. The question is of the less consequence because his thesis is of very partial application, and it could easily be shown that this "fickleness," where it exists, is a childish characteristic which the race, as a whole, is perfectly capable of outgrowing.

His remarks on the family as the unit and the absence of tribal life scarcely correspond with the facts in other parts of Bantu Africa. The question of the difference would repay a searching investigation. The movements of the Bantu race in Africa constitute a series of problems as yet only partially solved.

A very interesting point is raised concerning the colour-sense. M. Cureau has noticed the poverty of most Bantu languages in words denoting colour, while at the same time the people are never at a loss in discriminating colours. He thinks the reason is that there is little colour in the African landscape, and that the colour-sense was only awakened by the introduction of beads and European fabrics. But here, again, he generalizes too sweepingly. The sky is not, in every part of Africa, usually "of a dazzling white"; and blue, violet, and purple flowers are by no means rare in East Africa and Nyasaland.

The author has some very just remarks on the futility or worse of an alien culture mechanically applied from outside, but he betrays no perception that this proves nothing with regard to a capacity for assimilating higher ideas. Nor has the parallel of the Teutonic race confronted with the Roman Empire occurred to him.

The translation on the whole is competently executed, though we note the repeated use of the strange word "obtusion"—apparently meaning "obtuseness."

SOCIETIES.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Nov. 17.—Major H. G. Lyons, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. S. Dines read a paper on 'The Mounting and Illumination of Barometers and the Accuracy obtainable in the Readings,' in which he described the method of mounting and illuminating the barometer in accordance with the plan adopted at the Meteorological Office, South Farnborough. This consisted in hanging the barometer against a window, with a thin wooden screen, 6 in. wide, placed behind it about an inch from the tube. In this screen was a narrow slit, three-quarters of an inch wide, which came immediately behind the top of the mercury column, and admitted light from the window. The opening in the screen was covered with a piece of ground glass or thin paper, which prevented the passage of direct sunlight and gave a diffused illumination in all circumstances. Another feature of the mounting was the clamping of the bottom of the tube, as was generally done in the case of instruments of the Fortin type, in order to prevent swinging of the barometer. The paper also contained an account of several sets of comparative readings of the barometer taken by different observers and with different types.

of instruments, which showed a remarkably close agreement with one another. The prevalent habit of tapping the instrument before reading was not considered desirable.

A paper by Mr. N. A. Comissopulos of the Egyptian Meteorological Office, entitled 'On the Seasonal Variability of Rainfall over the British Isles,' was also read. This dealt with a method of presenting rainfall statistics brought forward the year previously by Dr. H. R. Mill and Mr. C. Salter in a paper entitled 'Isomeric Rainfall Maps of the British Isles.' The author has treated his theme in a slightly different manner, and made use of the standard deviation as a measure of variability. The conclusions relating to the distribution of rainfall which arise from this method are the same as those given by the Isomeric Maps.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — Nov. 16. — Prof. Arthur Keith, President, in the chair.

Prof. H. J. Fleure gave an account of 'An Anthropological Analysis of the People of Wales,' a task which had occupied Dr. T. C. James and himself during the past ten years. Remote country districts were selected, and altogether 2,500 natives of these districts were examined, thirty points being noted and tabulated for each individual. The results were plotted out on maps, so that the physical characters of the natives of each district could be detected at a glance. Centres of dark dolichocephalic people were found around Mynydd Hiraethog, South Cardiganshire, and in the hill country of Glamorgan and Monmouth. These and other centres were subsequently found to be near prehistoric centres of settlement. A very primitive type was found in the Plynlymon moorland, a poor, isolated district, the head form of this type being homologized with the Blackwater skull-type. A type apparently related to the round barrow man, but with softened features, is characteristic of the valley cleft from Bala to Towyn and its branches. It is very distinct physically and psychically from other Welsh types. In districts on the coast, with a pelagic climate, and usually near megalithic remains, is found a dark brachycephalic type with strong jaws. This may be the "old black breed" found in the Shetlands. There is evidence of a chain of localities occupied by people of this type, extending from South-West Norway (Arbo), along the shores of the Irish Sea, Brittany, Spain, Italy, to the Eastern Mediterranean. This line was considered to be connected with a trade route of the Bronze Age. Nordic types, amongst Welsh natives, were noted in certain estuarine and open coast localities, and the possibility of Irish Nordic types being represented in Mid-Cardiganshire was discussed. To explain the distribution of Neolithic and other types in Wales, Prof. Fleure maintained that the Neolithic inhabitants had occupied only the higher-lying wind-swept moorlands, and that the thickly wooded river valleys served as barriers to migrating peoples.

HISTORICAL. — Nov. 18. — Sir Henry Howorth, Hon. Vice-President, in the chair. — A paper was read by Mr. Hilary Jenkinson on 'The Record Authorities for War.' Mr. Jenkinson pointed out that a separate War Department did not exist in the Middle Ages, and instanced Chancery records and Wardrobe accounts, &c., as the sources of information for musters, pay, munitions, &c., with incidental evidence sometimes for the progress of operations. Mr. Hall spoke upon the subject.

The election was announced of Mr. T. L. Harbuck, Mr. F. A. Mumby, and the Rev. S. J. F. Wilson as Fellows of the Society.

ALCHEMICAL. — Nov. 12. — The Acting President, Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, in the chair. — A revised set of rules, drawn up by a special committee appointed by the Council, were approved and adopted. The annual subscription is thereby increased to 12s. 6d., and the Council is empowered to elect honorary members.

The concluding part of a paper by the late Mrs. Atwood, author of 'A Suggestive Enquiry into the Hermetic Mystery and Alchemy,' presented to the Society by Madame Isabelle de Steiger, and edited by her, was read. Mrs. Atwood's paper dealt with alchemy as a psychological process wrought in man, on the assumption that the old alchemical writers clothed their meaning in symbolic language. The former portion of the paper was read at the preceding meeting of the Society.

A discussion followed, in which the question of the validity of so translating alchemical texts was raised, also the question of the significance of water-divining, hypnolism, and allied phenomena on the assumption of Mrs. Atwood's theory.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Society of Arts, 4.30. — 'Optical Glass,' Lecture I, Dr. W. Rosenhain. (Cantor Lecture).
Tues. Geographical, 8.30. — 'The Railway Development of Africa, Present and Future,' Sir C. Metcalfe.
Society of Arts, 4.30. — 'Recent Developments in Jamaica, Internal and External,' Sir Sydney Olivier. (Colonial Section).
University College, 8.15. — 'The War and the Political Unity of the Empire,' Lecture III, Prof. J. H. Morgan. (Rhodes Lectures).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 5.30. — 'Harbour and Coast Defence Works at Alexandria,' Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies; 'Galvan Port, Bahia Blanca, Argentine,' Mr. C. A. Trery.
British Numismatic, 8. — Annual Meeting.
Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30. — 'Irish Cathedrals,' Mr. Ian C. Hannah.
Society of Arts, 4.30. — 'Insects and War,' Dr. A. E. Shipley.
Geological, 8.30.
Entomological, 8.
Thurs. Royal, 4.30. — 'Note on the Existence of Converging Sequences in certain Oscillating Successions of Functions,' Mr. W. H. Young; 'On the Emulsifying Action of Soap: a Contribution to the Theory of Detergent Action,' Messrs. S. A. Shorter and S. Ellingworth; and other Papers.
University College, 8.30. — 'The Progress of the War,' Lecture VIII, Prof. A. F. Pollard.
Chemical, 8. — 'A Comparative Method for determining Vapour Densities, Continued,' Mr. P. Blackman; 'The Isomerism of the trimes,' Part VII, Messrs. O. L. Brady and F. P. Dunn; and other Papers.
Society of Antiquaries, 5.30.
Fri. Philological, 8. — 'Swedish Surnames,' Mr. J. S. Thornton.

FINE ARTS

The Church Bells of Sussex, with the Inscriptions of all the Bells in the County in 1864, and a Jubilee Article thereon written in 1914. By Amherst D. Tyssen, D.C.L. (Lewes, Farncombe & Co.)

THIS book possesses an interest apart from its subject. It rarely happens that an author is able to reprint in 1914 what he wrote in 1864, with scarcely anything to alter or correct! Dr. Tyssen, who, in the latter year, wrote an account of the 'Church Bells of Sussex' (printed in the 1864 volume of the Sussex Archaeological Society), was a pioneer in the study of his subject. Since his paper appeared, over twenty English counties have been represented by more or less stately volumes dealing with the history of their church bells, and all who are interested in the subject owe him a debt of gratitude for being one of the first to call attention to it.

The present volume consists of the account written fifty years ago, and a "jubilee article" completing the history of Sussex bells by details gathered from knowledge now accessible of bells in other counties. It is of convenient size, and illustrated by plates of bell-stamps and forms of early lettering, and makes an excellent book of reference which should be found in all libraries where Sussex history has a place.

Sussex possesses more than 100 pre-Reformation bells, a large proportion of which bear inscriptions. They vary in date from the middle of the thirteenth to the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Many of them were cast by London bell-founders, but some are the work of Sussex men. Only one is certainly a foreign bell—the second at Duncton, on which a French inscription records that it was cast at La Hague in 1369. The oldest inscribed bell, that at West Thorney, is considered by some authorities to be of foreign origin, but it is not dated, as many early foreign ones are. Its shape and general character suggest that it goes back at least to 1250. In the fifteenth century several Sussex bells were brought from a foundry at Wokingham; and a little later the Reading bell-founders did good work for the county.

Many of the mediæval bells bear the name of a saint, of whom St. Katherine seems to have been the favourite. Sometimes they have more than the name; generally "Ora pro nobis," but at Ninfeld a late fourteenth-century bell has: "Hic est Martinus quem salvat Trinus et Unus." One at East Dean invokes no saint, but proclaims: "Me melior vere non est campana sub ere," a rather bold statement, which Dr. Tyssen mentions as occurring on fifteenth-century bells cast at Exeter. The spelling of mediæval bell-founders was not always accurate, and their Latin is often difficult of translation. "Old Gabriel," the bell in the Market Tower at Lewes, a fine and ornamental specimen of the work of John Tonne, who lived in Sussex between 1522 and 1536, bears: "Gabrielis menti dedens habio nomen," of which the exact meaning is a little doubtful. John Tonne seems to have moved later to Thaxted in Essex, as eleven bells of his casting, dated about 1540, occur in that neighbourhood.

In later days parish books show that itinerant bell-founders were not uncommon. Several Sussex men, however, occur as casting (or probably recasting) bells in the parish to which they belonged. In 1614 the bells of All Saints' Hastings, were cast in this way by Roger Tapsell of Tarring and Thomas Wakfield of Chichester, working together. A century later over forty Sussex bells were the work of John Waylett, an itinerant founder. It was obviously more easy for him to come to the bells than for them to be sent to him and brought back again. In the seventeenth century the firm of the Eldridges at Chertsey did much work for Sussex, and ninety of their bells were still remaining in 1864. William Eldridge in 1674 cast the bell at Boxgrove, when that church was restored after being struck by lightning: "Resurgimus e ruinis fulgure factis," as part of the inscription runs. The great West-Country firm of Rudhall of Gloucester are represented by a few Sussex bells. They cast in 1777 a peal for Brighton, and ten years later a peal for Maresfield, and there are three single bells of their work, all in villages near the coast; but even with sea carriage the journey from Gloucester must have been difficult, and London bell-founders were more in favour. The Whitechapel foundry of Messrs. Mears, which has a continuous history from the sixteenth century, has supplied more than 400 bells to Sussex from 1592 to the present day.

In spite of a long coastline, the sea has played little part in bringing bells to the county. One parish, Berwick, uses a ship's bell, bought from a wreck in 1811; and it is possible that one at Jevington inscribed "John Wood made me, 1698," also is from a ship, as it bears "W. Gyles, Captain," inscribed on it, unless Capt. Gyles were the giver, for the agreement still exists for recasting a bell in 1698 at Alfriston by John Wood.

Dr. Tyssen gives many interesting particulars of the early bell-founders and their work, and several tables of dates

which show that bell-founding flourished in some periods of English history more than others. The early seventeenth century saw many new bells, as did the middle of the eighteenth, while the early days of Queen Elizabeth had very few. The writer records his indebtedness to his father's collections for the materials of his first paper, and, for the additional details of his second, to the authors of many books on church bells since 1864.

EXHIBITIONS.

We cannot read the introduction by Mr. Campbell Dodgson to the sixth exhibition of the Senefelder Club without certain misgivings as to the future of the society, which is described as "determined to free it [lithography] from the taint of commercialism and cheapness." "It is a rule of the Club that not more than fifty proofs of any stone shall be issued, and in many cases the stone is condemned long before that number has been reached." We should have said that the chief danger for the art was that on the score of cheapness commercialism might pass it by. Its commercial practicability was the making of lithography in its best periods—the periods respectively of Daumier and Gavarni on the one hand, of Cheret and Toulouse Lautrec on the other. That quality would be ill replaced by the preciousness which appeals to the collectors for whom Mr. Dodgson writes. It may be granted that lithography has two sides—like etching, for that matter. It may be an art of big editions, of firmly struck intervals of tones, the learned planning of which is so predominantly the artist's business that it lends itself in the matter of actual production to the time-saving use of mechanical devices and to collaboration with trained and sympathetic workmen. Let any one look at the colour-printing of Japan before he denounces such collaboration as inartistic. It does mean, however, freedom from small personal fussiness on the part of the designer, and sufficient generosity to believe that other minds are capable of understanding the demands he makes on himself.

On the other hand, lithography is, in Mr. Dodgson's words, "that rich and tender medium by which the print preserves with unrivalled directness the very touch of the draughtsman's hand." It is thus at the service of extremely personal talents for delicate feats of virtuosity which will not stand large editions; and it is by virtue of this quality, or the pretence of this quality, that it appeals to collectors, who are ever prone to compete for the possession of works—not for their merit, but for their attribution to this or that established name. There is nothing collectors shy at like a work with an element of anonymity in it.

We think the Senefelder Club would be wise to take its courage in both hands and recognize that connoisseurship of this pattern is a fossilized relic of the past, surviving only by a commercialism far meaner and more pretentious than that which aims at turning out work with the greatest possible economy of time and labour. There is no future for jealously guarded individuality, except perhaps in the commercial sense which the Club is described as despising. Progress is rather in the direction of utilizing a growing sensibility to telepathic suggestion, of which artists should surely have as large a share as any class—of recognizing that the individual artist is but the temporary host

of an impulse which existed before he was born and should be encouraged freely to pass to other tenancies. If we have a future, in fact, it consists in trying to produce not artists, but an art.

Lithographers would be wise to consider if in this undertaking the gay colour and popular appeal of Cheret or Lautrec are not better precedents than the super-delicate touch of Whistler. We have but to look around at the majority of the prints in black and white at the present exhibition to realize that very few of the lithographers who work thus in monochrome have any use for the range which this "rich and tender medium" places at their disposal. If it were less rich, or above all less tender, if some mechanical standardization of a few tones obliged them to distribute those tones with more care and science, their modelling would not slither about so much. Can any one doubt that some such limitation would have been a valuable check on the extravagant embossing of Mr. Spencer Pryse's posters? Compare them with Mr. John Copley's designs, such as Nos. 46 and 50, many of which would readily transcend the Club's regulation number of proofs and still be "going strong." Can any one fail to observe the increased power of Mr. Jackson's prints (74-76) as the result of attempts to get in somewhat closer touch with the general public? Mr. Joseph Pennell also shows some improvement in an escape from the persistent melodrama of his recent work. Daintiness, prettiness in the more reputable sense, was always rather his strong point. We do not think that even the best of his lithographs, or of those of another clever illustrator, Mr. Hartrick, are a whit better than the process illustrations from their line drawings, nor indeed quite as good. The artists express what they have to say crisply without using super-delicate transitions to whisper in. When they insist on whispering to display "the very touch of the artist," the air becomes muzzy and the notes dulled. Perhaps some of Mr. Charles Shannon's old prints (88-93) remain the only examples which commend the autographic ideal.

Other current exhibitions offer little that is novel to discuss. Mr. Dulac's 'Arabian Nights' illustrations are in the next room to the Senefelder show. No. 3 is an unusually clever instance of his popularization of Persian design. Vulgarization is, perhaps, the word for many of the others. His caricatures are a little heavy-handed, but, on the whole, the most spontaneous things he does (see *Lord Kitchener shows Emotion*, 32, at an accident in his collection of Ming porcelain).

The collection of drawings at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's is of a type as familiar to the public as are Mr. Dulac's illustrations, the few surprises being a brilliant *Landscape* in line by Harpignies (20); an impasto under-painting (only slightly glazed) by Monticelli, *Figures in a Glen* (6); and a compact drawing by an artist new to us, Mr. P. A. Gethin, *Market Day in a County Mayo Town* (45). For the rest, Mr. John's accomplished academic *Head* (8) has been recently exhibited; also Millet's *Copse* (4), the best of the Barbizon drawings. These have their usual attendants, Messrs. Cameron (25, 27, 35, and 41) and C. J. Holmes (24), not inadequately represented.

The Allies' Doll Show at the Grafton is a very extensive display. The difficulty, as is usual in such cases, is that the thickness of most of the stuffs employed relatively to the size of the wearers gives a prevailing effect of "bunchiness."

MUSIC

Some Musicians of Former Days. By Romain Rolland. Translated by Mary Blacklock. (Kegan Paul & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)—Those musicians who are enjoying at this moment an enforced rest are really much better off than they suppose. Of course, they would be the first to deny this. But the fact remains, for if they were as busy as usual they would not be in a position to read the capital translations of M. Romain Rolland's wonderfully informative books, the title of one of which stands at the head of this article, while that of the other is 'Musicians of To-day.'

Indeed, there is much to be learnt from these books. The latter we noticed fully on February 27th last. Its successor is no whit less interesting, though the company to which it is likely to make its appeal is possibly much smaller. Yet, on the other hand, this may not be so in a country given over to academicism in musical matters. M. Rolland, to be sure, is himself never academic. But his subject is, and here he treats it appropriately.

Academic or otherwise, his writing is so full of a rare and restrained enthusiasm that even the somewhat dry bones of the beginnings of opera in the Florentine *Sacre Rappresentazioni*, which already were out of date at the time of the Medici, take on the semblance of life. Strictly, there is nothing particularly new or, for that matter, particularly characteristic—characteristic, that is, of the brilliant author of 'Jean Christophe'—in the history of opera from its beginnings up to the epoch of Mozart, which is the essence of this book. In many respects Lully is the composer of greatest interest—greater even than Gluck, far greater than Grétry; but Lully lives historically for the English music-lover, if our memory serves, in the beautiful essay by Mr. Oldmeadow, published some ten or more years ago. Of Gluck, too, the reader may claim to know all that there is to be known through Mr. Newman's volume on the subject. What of Mozart? Is there not just a suspicion of the art or wiles of the maker of books in the remark of M. Rolland: "I beg that this essay (already a little old) may only be regarded as a rough sketch. . . I hope later on to make a study worthier of his memory"? Most readers would have preferred to wait for the later study.

But for those who know not their Rolland in the original text these translations, admirably done, may well pass. They are a model of their kind.

Musical Gossip.

THE performances of operas at the Shaftesbury Theatre have been merely repetitions, with constant change, of those already noticed in these columns. The wise and cautious way in which Messrs. Thomas Beecham and Robert Courtneidge are trying to draw the public seems likely to prove successful.

On Tuesday evening 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'I Pagliacci' were given for the first time this season. Though accounted modern, they are getting old; the former was produced over a quarter of a century ago, and the latter not long after. Both are works in which acting plays a large part, and that appeals to the public of to-day. In 'Cavalleria' Miss Doris Woodall (Santuzza) was good in this respect, also as a singer, though her high notes were at times forced. This, in view of the excitement of a first night, was excusable.

Mr. Maurice D'Oisly as Turiddu sang well, especially in the Drinking Song. His clear diction particularly deserves mention. There was stiffness in his acting, but that ought soon to disappear. Considered as a whole, the performance was the best given during the season. Mr. Percy Pitt conducted.

'I Pagliacci' was not equally successful. In the first act Miss Rosina Buckman (Nedda), Mr. Frederick Blamey (Canio), and Mr. Frederic Austin (Tonio), seemed unduly anxious lest they should not do justice to their respective parts. There was a certain fussiness which rather spoilt good intentions. Mr. Julius Harrison was the conductor.

THE second of Mr. Kalman's concerts at the Æolian Hall took place on the 16th inst. Bach's Sonata in E for violin and pianoforte, one of his finest works, was performed with understanding and feeling by Mrs. R. H. Lyttelton and the concert-giver. Another work was Mr. Nicholas Gatty's Sonata in G for the same two instruments. His music is refined, and shows no sense of effort; his aim seems to have been to please rather than to astonish. His themes are taking, and the treatment of them, apparently simple, is not superficial. Of the four movements, the first (in which there is something of Haydn's spontaneity) and the third are the most to our liking.

MISS MATHILDE VERNE at her recital at the Æolian Hall yesterday week gave a sound performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C minor. There was a small orchestra under the direction of Mr. Hamilton Harty. The programme included as novelties two short orchestral pieces from his pen, which, if not of marked originality, are clever and effective.

LAST Saturday afternoon Madame Clara Butt gave a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, half the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the "Clara Butt-Rumford Fund." Miss Marie Hall, Mr. Gervase Elwes, and Mr. Leonard Borwick made successful appearances; but Madame Butt, who was in fine voice, naturally attracted chief attention. Her renderings of Hebridean and Irish folk-songs were delightful. In a new and tasteful quartet, 'The Birth of the Flowers,' by Madame Liza Lehmann, Madame Butt, her two sisters, the Misses Pauline and Ethel Hook, and Miss Hazel Gray took part with good effect. Mr. Harold Craxton's serious setting of part of the 104th Psalm was sung by Madame Butt. He was the able accompanist of the afternoon.

THE whole of the programme of the third of the London Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall on Monday was devoted to Beethoven, and included the Seventh and Eighth Symphonies, given, and suitably, in reverse order. M. Emil Mlynarski was the conductor, and, though his readings were precise and vigorous, the greatness of the music was not fully revealed. Miss Carrie Tubb sang 'Thou monstrous fiend' from 'Fidelio.' Her voice not being in good order, the intonation was consequently uncertain. She was heard to better advantage in the scena and aria, 'Ah! Perfido.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.—SAT.	Opera in English, Shaftesbury Theatre.
	(Matinées: Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.)
MON.	London Trio, 3.30, Æolian Hall.
—	Royal Philharmonic Society, 6.15, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Auguste Bouillien's Concert in aid of the Belgian Red Cross, 3, Æolian Hall.
THURS.	Austen Carneside's Song Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
—	London String Quartet, 6.15, Æolian Hall.
SAT.	Royal Choral Society, 'The Creation,' 3, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Vladimir de Pachmann, Stralita, and Ysaye Concert, 2.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Joan Sterling Mackinlay's Song Recital, 3.30, Æolian Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

REVIVALS are too often unsatisfactory resuscitations because the lapse of time has changed our point of view. 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' however, as revived at the Duke of York's Theatre, is almost a re-incarnation. This is a tribute to the music rather than to the story; Young Pierrot's ideals and illusions are an eternal theme, and their attendant circumstances a perpetual environment. But M. Wormser's music is, so to speak, a chapter of hard facts.

We have outgrown Verdi; Wagner is, perhaps, receding into the background; and Dr. Richard Strauss has been set aside under the excuse of national enmity. Descriptive music, then, of the type concerned with human comedy, must be very effective if it can live and fit a scenario as freshly to-day as when it was written twenty-five years ago.

Our critic of 1891 read Beethoven and even Bach into certain passages; to the reviewer of 1915 more than one phrase suggested Puccini, nor was the Charpentier touch absent; and the second act was redolent of Wagner! That seems to show that genuine musical psychology always runs on the same lines, and that conventions alone are liable to change and decay. In a word, the music is thoroughly adequate, and so is the execution of it. The acting is excellent in every way.

THE play at the Royal Victoria Hall last week was 'Othello.' The usual high standard was observable in the representation of major and minor characters alike, but the play is too long to be given in its entirety unless it begins at an earlier hour.

MAY Congdon was an effective Desdemona, especially in her ill-advised pleading for Cassio; and Estelle Stead acted powerfully as Emilia in the Bedchamber Scene. Mr. William Stack gave an artistic indication of the deterioration of the Moor under the lash of jealousy, and Mr. Robert Atkins's unctuous villainy as Iago was a good foil to Othello.

THE play this week was 'Richard III.' The management are to be congratulated on the speed and efficiency of the scene-shifting in this very long play. Mr. Robert Atkins gave a fine representation of the many-sided character of Richard and of his varied iniquities. Mr. William Stack was good as the Duke of Clarence, and Mr. Ernest Meads and Mr. Arthur Fayne were effective as the two murderers. Sylvia Fausset as Queen Elizabeth was impressive in her grief for her lost children. Estelle Stead declaimed well as Queen Margaret, and so did Margaret Sutcliffe as the Duchess of York. May Congdon has considerable dramatic power, and showed to great advantage as Lady Anne in her acting with Richard in the first act.

THE PIONEER PLAYERS open their fifth subscription season at the Royalty Theatre on December 5th with a performance of 'Mouse,' a new play by Mr. Edward Knoblauch. Following the prevailing custom, the society are placing the performance at the early hour of 5.30. All applications for membership should be addressed to Miss Christopher St. John, Hon. Secretary, Pioneer Players, 31, Bedford Street, Strand.

A NEW play by Mr. Edward Martyn, 'The Privilege of Place,' was recently produced by the Irish Theatre Company in Dublin. It is a satire on contemporary Dublin life.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. N.—J. G.—J. S. T.—H. K. H.—J. C.—W. S. G.—Received.

CORNHILL

For DECEMBER.

ONE SHILLING.

Contents.

- LADY CONNIE. Chaps. I-II. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
 THE HUMOUR OF THACKERAY. By the Right Rev. Bishop Frodsham, D.D.
 FRANCE. By Edmund Chandler.
 AN ADVENTURE. By A. A. Milne.
 LAST CENTURY LETTERS. By Lady Charnwood.
 SWITZERLAND IN WAR TIME. By Arnold Lunn.
 DON PILTICH AND SANCHEO QUILL. By Robert Augustin.
 FROM THE LAND OF LETTERS. By Thomas F. Plowman.
 THE MILITARY TRADITIONS OF CANADA. By A. G. Bradley.

SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Insurance Companies.

N.P.I.

WAR LEAFLETS.

1. Dividend Saving,
2. Farmers and the Budget.
3. Private Investment and Depreciation.

Copies of any of these Leaflets will be sent post free to readers of the ATHENÆUM on application to the

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

48 GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT

WHICH AFFORDS RELIEF FROM INCOME TAX

is a Life Assurance Policy. With Income Tax at the present high rates, this is a consideration of great importance to those who desire to make special provision for dependants. The concession applies equally to WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES (within certain limits) effected on the life of the taxpayer or his wife.

A SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND policy not only affords relief from Income Tax, but, by small annual payments out of income, at once restores the capital value of a depreciated estate.

Write for the Society's Booklet:

HEAD OFFICE: 9, St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH
 G. J. LIDSTONE, Manager and Actuary.
 LONDON: 28, Cornhill, E.C., and 5, Waterloo Place, S.W.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF GRAY, WALPOLE, WEST, AND ASHTON (1734-71). Including more than One Hundred Letters now first published. Edited by PAGET TOYNBEE. With Portraits and Facsimiles. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net. On Oxford India Paper, in 1 vol., 25s. net.

PASHTU. Part I. SYNTAX OF COLLOQUIAL PASHTU. With Chapters on the Persian and Indian Elements in the Modern Language. By Major D. L. R. LORIMER. Royal 8vo, 15s. net.

HISTORIES OF BELLIGERENTS SERIES.

THE EVOLUTION OF PRUSSIA: the Making of an Empire. By J. A. R. MARRIOTT and C. GRANT ROBERTSON. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

THE BALKANS: a History of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Roumania, Turkey. By NEVILL FORBES, D. MITRANY, ARNOLD TOYNBEE, and D. G. HOGARTH. With Maps. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

PACIFIC BLOCKADE. PART I. The Nature of Pacific Blockade; **PART II.** Historical Accounts of the various Blockades, beginning with that of Greece in 1827. Appendix. By A. E. HOGAN. 8vo, 6s. net.

BATTLE SKETCHES, 1914-15. By A. NEVILLE HILDITCH. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

JAPAN, THE NEW WORLD POWER, being a detailed Account of the Progress and Rise of the Japanese Empire. By ROBERT P. PORTER. This volume is a Reissue of the Author's work which first appeared under the title 'The Full Recognition of Japan.' It contains a new introductory survey dealing with Japan's share in the great War and the vital questions arising therefrom. With 7 Coloured Maps. Medium 8vo, 6s. net.

WORDSWORTH'S TRACT ON THE CONVENTION OF CINTRA (published 1809). With Two Letters of Wordsworth, written in the year 1811, now republished. With an Introduction by A. V. DICEY. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. [Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.]

THE PATRIOTIC POETRY OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH. A Selection, with Introduction and Notes. Edited by the Right Hon. ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND. Pott 8vo, 1s. net.

KEIGWIN'S REBELLION (1682-4). An Episode in the History of Bombay. By RAY and OLIVER STRACHEY. ("Oxford Historical and Literary Studies.") 8vo. [Shortly.]

MARCO SANUDO, Conqueror of the Archipelago. By J. K. FOTHERINGHAM, assisted by L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

CURZON'S MONASTERIES OF THE LEVANT. With Introduction by D. G. HOGARTH. 2s. 6d. net. [Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry.]

A HANDBOOK OF ANATOMY FOR ART STUDENTS. By ARTHUR THOMSON. Fourth Edition. 8vo, 16s. net.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES ILLUSTRATIVE OF MODERN HISTORY. By HEREFORD B. GEORGE. Fifth Edition. [Shortly.]

THE OXFORD POETS.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d. net, and in various superior bindings; on Oxford India Paper, from 4s. 6d. net. Each Volume contains a Photogravure Portrait.

Eminently suitable as Gift Books.

THE OXFORD EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS.

Cloth, 1s. 6d. net, and 2s. net per volume, and in various superior bindings. Many volumes also issued on Oxford India Paper. 4s. 6d. net.

Latest Volumes.

LOCKHART'S HISTORY OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE. Introduction by J. HOLLAND ROSE.

STORIES AND POEMS BY BRET HARTE. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by WM. MACDONALD.

SIR EDWARD CREASY'S FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. Introduction by H. W. C. DAVIS.

CHARLES READE'S THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. With illustrations.

NEWMAN. Poems in the edition of 1868; The Dream of Gerontius, Verses on Various Occasions, 1821-1862; Poems from Lyra Apostolica, 1836, not included in "Verses," 1868.

KEBLE'S POETICAL WORKS. Including the posthumous poems of 1869, together with the Sermon on National Apostasy.

DOLBEN'S POEMS. Edited with a Memoir by ROBERT BRIDGES.

EMERSON'S POETICAL WORKS.

ARABIAN NIGHTS. A Selection, for the most part from Lane's Translation. Pp. 742, with forty-six Illustrations by A. B. HOUGHTON, and others.

WALTON AND COTTON. 'The Compleat Angler.' With an Introduction and Bibliography by R. B. MARSTON. With twenty illustrations.

CRAIK'S JOHN HALIFAX GENTLEMAN.

THE WORLD'S CLASSICS.

Cloth, 1s. net, and in leather bindings from 1s. 9d. net. A Pocket Edition, each with a Portrait, printed on thin paper, limp cloth, gilt back and top, 1s. net. Sultan-red leather, limp, gilt top, 1s. 9d. net.

Latest Volumes.

LETTERS WRITTEN IN WAR TIME (XV.-XIX. Centuries). Selected and edited by H. WRAGG.

MRS. GASKELL'S RIGHT AT LAST AND OTHER TALES. Introduction by CLEMENT SHORTER.

ENGLISH CRITICAL ESSAYS (Nineteenth Century). Selected and Edited by EDMUND D. JONES.

ENGLISH PROSE: Narrative, Descriptive, and Dramatic. Compiled by H. A. TREBLE.

OXFORD GARLANDS.

Compiled by R. M. LEONARD. Art cloth, 7d. net each, and in leather binding, 1s. 9d. net each.

Latest Volumes

Elegies and Epitaphs.

Songs for Music.

Epigrams.

Modern Lays and Ballads.

Poems on Animals.

Complete Catalogue post free on application.

London: HUMPHREY MILFORD, Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

"The Books that Tempt"

Look among these for your Ideal Gift Book

ANNA JAMIESON: Letters and

Friendships (1812-1860).
Edited by Mrs. STEUART ERSKINE. With 13
Illustrations. Cloth 15s. net.
Anna Jameson knew all the prominent people of her day.

THE HARIM & THE PURDAH:

Studies of Oriental Women.
By ELIZABETH COOPER. Illustrated. Cloth,
10s. 6d. net.
"In addition to its wonderful charm, which holds the
interest of the reader from the first page to the last, the
book is crammed with facts which should find a place for
it in every library as a valuable work of reference."—*The
Daily Graphic*.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN THE GREAT WAR.

By LOUISE MACK (Mrs. Creed). Illustrated,
10s. 6d. net.
"A record that is as full of excitement as any romance."—*Sunday Times*.

SAVAGE MAN OF CENTRAL AFRICA:

A Study of Primitive Races in the French
Congo.
By Doctor ADOLPHE LOUIS CUREAU, late
Honorary Colonial Governor. With a Map and
Illustrations. 12s. 6d. net.
"There is a literary charm in his description which
enhances their interest and never hides their point."—*The Observer*.

SPORT, TRAVEL AND AD- VENTURE.

Edited by A. G. LEWIS. With 58 Illustrations.
Cloth, 10s. 6d. net.
"The finest stories of the adventures of many famous
sportsmen and explorers."—*Daily Graphic*.
"The book is a veritable pot of cavale, each story is like
one of Sam Weller's letters: it makes one wish it were
longer."—*The Standard*.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

(Formerly German South-West Africa).
By WILLIAM EVELEIGH. 5s. net.
A brief but comprehensive account of the country, its
history, its people, its resources, and its possibilities.

THE BLUE LAGOON.

By H. DE VIRE STACPOOLE. With 12 Illustrations
by Willy Fogarty. 2s. net.
An illustrated edition at two shillings of this classic of
English fiction.

THE FAIRY BOOK SERIES.

Cheap edition. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, 2s. 6d.
per volume.
1. THE WELSH FAIRY BOOK.
2. THE SCOTTISH FAIRY BOOK.
3. THE IRISH FAIRY BOOK.

THINGS.

By DOLF WYLLARDE. Illustrated by B. M. Pearce
and Charles Vane. Cloth, 5s. net.
"Things" is a fairy story woven into everyday life.

POEMS by ROBERT W. SER- VICE.

Cloth, 3s. 6d. net each.
1. SONGS OF A SOURDOUGH.
2. BALLADS OF A CHEERCHAKO.
3. RHYMES OF A ROLLING STONE.

UNWIN'S NATURE BOOKS.

Volumes by Mrs. BRIGHTWEN, OLIVER G. PIKE,
F. C. SNELL, and others. Illustrated. Cheap edition.
Cloth, 1s. net per volume.

THE BIRTH-TIME OF THE WORLD and other Scientific Essays.

By J. JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and
Mineralogy in the University of Dublin. Illustrated.
Cloth, 10s. 6d. net.
"A volume of extraordinary interest and suggestiveness."
—*Contemporary Review*.

CONTEMPORARY BELGIAN LITERATURE.

By JETHRO BITHELL. 7s. 6d. net.
Shows the development of contemporary Belgian litera-
ture to the present day.
"Mr. Bithell's book is excellent from all points."—*Daily
Graphic*.

INDIAN THOUGHT, PAST AND PRESENT.

By R. W. FRAZER, LL.B., C.E. Illustrated, 10s. 6d.
net.
An account of the thought underlying the social and re-
ligious situation in India to-day.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH INDIA.

By JOHN MATTHAI, B.A., B.L., Vakil of the High
Court of Judicature, Madras. With an Introduction
by Sidney Webb, LL.B. Cloth, 4s. 6d. net.
This work is based largely on official reports and publica-
tions, and has been carried out under the direction of the
Research Department of the London School of Economics.

DENMARK AND THE DANES.

By WILLIAM J. HARVEY and CHRISTIAN
REPPEN. With 32 Illustrations. 12s. 6d. net.
An account of recent social, economic, and political
movements in Denmark.

AFRENCHMAN'S THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

By PAUL SABATIER, Author of "The Life of St.
Francis of Assisi. Cloth, 4s. 6d. net.
Inspiring lectures on the fighting spirit of France.

THE PARTITIONS OF POLAND.

By LORD EVERSLEY. With Maps and Illustrations.
7s. 6d. net.
"A really remarkable and impressive summary of the
facts."—*Daily News*.

THE SOUL OF EUROPE. A

Character Study of the Militant Nations.
By JOSEPH MCCABE. Cloth, 10s. 6d. net.
"There can scarcely be a more fascinating study in con-
nection with the war."—*Daily Graphic*.

RUSSIA & THE GREAT WAR.

By GREGOR ALEXINSKY. Cloth, 10s. 6d. net.
"We recommend all those who under-value not merely
the Russian contribution to the war, but the importance of
Russia's political association with western democracy, to
read this book."—*Nation*.

MODERN AUSTRIA: Her Racial and Social Problems, with a Study of Italia Irridenta.

By VIRGINIO GAYDA. 10s. 6d. net.
A brilliant study of Austria just before the outbreak of
the war.

GERMAN CONSPIRACIES IN AMERICA.

By WM. H. SKAGGS. With an Introduction by T.
Andrea Cook. 5s. net.
An illuminative exposé of Germanism. [In press.]

THE ART BOOK OF THE YEAR. LITHOGRAPHY AND LITHO- GRAPHERS.

Some Chapters on the History of the Art.
By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. Together with
a Description and Technical Explanations of Modern
Artistic Methods. By JOSEPH PENNELL. With 1
Lithograph in Colour, 7 Photo-Lithographs, and 72
Half-Tone Illustrations. Half-bound, 10s. 6d. net.

CHATS ON JAPANESE PRINTS.

By ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE. With 57 Illustra-
tions. 5s. net.
"It is easily the best book about Japanese prints that
has yet been written."—FREDERICK W. GOSKIN in *Dial*.

CHATS ON MILITARY CURIOS.

By STANLEY C. JOHNSON, M.A. With 80 Illus-
trations. 5s. net.
"The book is admirably produced, and can be cordially
recommended."—*Westminster Gazette*.

CHATS ON OLD SILVER.

By ARTHUR HAYDEN. With 100 Full-page Illus-
trations. 5s. net.
"Will rank high as an authoritative exposition of and
guide to the study of one of the most delightful and
enduring of all the British arts and crafts."—*Pall Mall
Gazette*.

CHRISTMAS: In Ritual and Tradition, Christian and Pagan.

By C. A. MILES. With 4 Coloured Plates and 16
other Illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.
"A book of exceptional interest."—*Guardian*.

EVERY IRISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

Editors: ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES, M.A.,
WILLIAM MAGENNIS, M.A., and DOUGLAS
HYDE, LL.D. First Six Volumes just ready, 2s. 6d.
net each.
A descriptive prospectus will be sent on request.
"Whoever invests in these volumes will be sure of much
good and varied reading."—*Standard*.

FICTION.

ETHEL M. DELL'S LATEST NOVEL. THE KEEPER OF THE DOOR.

By ETHEL M. DELL, author of "The Way of an
Engle." 6s. [Fifth Impression].
"Miss Dell can tell a story better than anyone we
know."—*Evening Standard*.

THE VICTORIANS, a Novel.

By NETTA SYRETT. Cloth, 6s. [Second Impression].
"Rose Cottingham is a strangely fascinating study.
Miss Syrett has probed the recesses of the psychology
of an intellectually restless girl.....The study pays
tribute to the realism of a restrained character, and is
singularly arresting."—*Daily Graphic*.

THE GENERATION BETWEEN

By C. M. MATHESON. 6s. [Fourth Impression].
"One of the most successful novels of the season. The
season so far has not given us a more readable one, or one
more intensely interesting from beginning to end."—*Tatter*.

ME: A Book of Remembrance.

Cloth, 6s. [Second Impression].
"It is very interesting—interesting as the story of a
working girl's life who is 'up against it' nearly all the
time. You read it as a real story of life as well as a
piece of self-revelation."—*Tatter*.

NOVELS BY GILBERT CANNAN.

NEW IMPRESSION. Cloth, 6s. net each.
1. ROUND THE CORNER. 2. OLD MOLE.
S. YOUNG EARNEST.

Write for a copy of Mr. Fisher Unwin's Illustrated List of Books that Tempt. Post free on request.

T. FISHER UNWIN LTD., 1, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisement and Business Letters to "THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE," Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Printed and Published Weekly by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, 11 and 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh—Saturday, November 27, 1915.